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OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

Ir is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail, and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate Canton, 16th April, 1800 D. B. ROBERTSON.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the Eccning Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM Her Britannie Majesty's Consulate at Amoy. British Consulate,

R. SWINHOE, Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

CHINA MAIL" OFFICE. PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE. No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,

BACK OF THE CLUB THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE. - \$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING .- First insertion. Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent incents ("Auction" Notices are ex- Noon cepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.) PRICE -- \$15 per Annum; Single Copies,

ADVERTISING .- Same as Evening Mail. THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

in this newspaper. .

various parts of Europe. Great faci-

lities are thus afforded to Advertisers

Consisting of 8 Full Pages, and containing the articles in the Evening and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE To Subscribers to the Weekly isaue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING .- The same as in the Week ly. All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE:

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would tising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Policies in respect of the same. Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally,

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For the Current I cele.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first lifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, de.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. "China Mail" Office, Hong long, January 25, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late John Cuff Harper.

Surgeon, of Whampoa. LL PERSONS INDEBTED to the A above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased H. F. HANCE.

Vice-Consul. British Vice-Consulate, Whampoa, October 1, 1866

P & O. S. N Co's NOTICES.



STEAM TO SHANGHAE.

TITHE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "NIPHON" will leave for the above sertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 Place on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at

W. R. DALZEIL, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, October 16, 1866.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU. HEP. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered i Steam ship "YESSO" will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, October 17, 1866.

STEAM TO SHANGHAE and YOKOHAMA. "ADEN," will leave for the above Places about 24 hours after the Arrival of above places corresponding : the English Mail.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent Hongkong, October 13, 1866.

STEAM TO Singapore, Penang, Galle. and Bombay.

HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "OTTA WA" will leave for the above Places on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, October 16, 1866.

STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "SALSETTE," Captain Pausse, with Her Mujesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on i HURSDAY, the 1st November, at 2 P.M. CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 31st October; SPECIE until Noon on the 1st November; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 31st October.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES

* Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly reguested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the I'll draw the attention of parties adver- transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateriess of their Insurance For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

> W. R. DALZIEL. Acting Superintendent Hongkong, September 28, 1866.

Office, Hongkong.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the I Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure: Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance. With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same

The Company of course except the "risk

condition as stated above. THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

P & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES

NOTICE. THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton. Lt. P. Tyrwhitt, : 1 Box Gun &c. Capt. Brown, . . I Box Boots. Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

NOTICE

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, MI will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hougkong, April 16, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MES-SINA, MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUITA

N THURSDAY, the 25th October, at 2 J P.M., the Company's Steam-ship "TIGRE," BOILEVE Commandant, H. I THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the At SINGAPORE, with one of the Compa-

ny's Steamers for Batavia. At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay. At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Stea

mers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius. At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail

Steamers for all the Italian Ports. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 17 % upon Merchandizes and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez. Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 23rd October. Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration. For particulars respecting Freight an Passage, apply at the Company's Office,

Queeu's Road DINNER, and TEA TABLES. CHLVER PLATE for INDIA.

Hongkong, October 4, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery :-

From Bombay .--N/M, . 2 pieces and I Bundle Ivory. From Marseilles. -Ex "Alphec."

No Address . . . 1 case Baggage, (in diamond), . 1 Case Books. Ex " Tiore."

E. V. y O., 1 Hat Box, Ex " Imperatrice." K. & Co., Meyer, . 1 case Effects. J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware.

Ex "Hydaspe." Address Mr Emilie Ajeda, 1 Hat Box. Ex " Donnai," Address Bulot, . . 1 Hat Box.

L. T. 221, . . 1 case Baggage. Ex "Cambodge," Puscole Pustovethy, 1 case Preserves.

M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 case Baggage. Ex "Imperatrice." 1 Parcel Books. Ex " Tigre."

C.S.F. (in diamond) Nos. 1/11 { 11 cases Rifles. . 1 case Silk.

N.B. (in diamond) 91, 1 case Merchz. Don Santiago Perez, 1 case Books. G. Bernard, . . . 1 parcel Samples. A. CONIL.

Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

POINTMENT PRINCE OF WALES

DENSON J W., by SPECIAL AP-D POINTMENT to H.H. the MO-HARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S, STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, 23, Old Bond Street. DENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD D CASKET prescuted by the City of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF

WALES. DENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CAS-D KET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED.

DENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, D LONDON, Class 33.

DENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, D DUBLIN, Class 10. DENSON, J. W., MAKER of the O CHRONOGRAPH by which the

DERBY is TIMED. DENSON, J. W., MAKER of the I) GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBI-

TION, 1862. DENSON'S, Watch Pumphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with

their prices. DENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all D parts of the World safe by post. DENSON'S WATCHES, -Gold and Sil- Road, adjoining the Bank of Hindustan, ver at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes,

from half to 3 inches diameter. DENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONO-D GRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS: DENSON'S WATCHES, CHONOME-

D. TER, DUPLEX, LEVER. DENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, D CENTRE SECONDS, dec. DENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, com-

D pensated for all Climates, Silver, 15

Guineas : Gold. 30 Guineas. DENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for 1) Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

I) ENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAW ING, DINING, and BED ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

DENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE. DENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and CANDELABRY in SILVER and ELEC TRO-PLATE.

DRONZES d'ART by ROSA and ISI D DORE BONHEUR PRADIER MENE, BARYE, &c.

TEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORI-GINAL DESIGNS. IEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other · PRESENTS.

TEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS

CILVER PLATE designed expressly for PRESENTATION CILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD

or AQUATIC SPORTS. CILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD,

DENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, illus-D trated, contains 300 Engravings. 58 & 60 LUDGATE Hill, 25, OLD BOURNE-GROVE.

TO IMPORTERS. THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of

I Wearing Apparel, and floots and shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources and their intimate knowledge of the requirements F reign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer. Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent

E. MOSES & SON. CORNER OF MIN. RIES AND ALDGATS, LONDON,

"VICTORIA" DYES JUDSONS Victoria Violet

VICTORIA ROSE

MAGENTA. Trade Mark: "A PEACOCK." Packed in l lb. Tinsat :6s. per lb.

2 oz. Bottles at 1s. 3d. , oz. These Dyes are in FINE POWDER-dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute -dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to apor. DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

MISCELLANEOUS:

COMPRETIONARY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES,

MARMALADE, &c., MANUPACTURED BY STRAM POWER BY J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co., (J. U. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith d: ('o., Fell Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina.) 116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Successors to G. Moore & Co., MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOR-

EIGN WINES AND SPIRITS. Established 1750. LONDON BANKERS-Mesers ROBARTS & Co.

NDENTS and Consignments received and promptly and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage. Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods Orders made payable by London Houses, or be

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

May, 1865.

NOTICE:

N and after the 12th October 1866, the Business of the North China In-SURANCE COMPANY will be carried on at their Offices in the New Premises, Queen's and opposite to Messrs Turner & Co. and the Borneo Company Limited.

CHARLES MACLINTOSH. Agent N. C. Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 11, 1866.

號是拿本皇號於 英公銀后本英方 敢未十司行大公十保 士月對隔道司月險

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.

(Established by Charter 1720.) 1) TURRETS, and STABLES, Esti- THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepar ed to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.,

London and Griental Steam Trausit Insurance Office.

Hougkong, 12th April, 1855

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers. Established 1843 I HE undersigned is authorised to accept

Risk on behalf of this Office, by First dass Steamers. THOS. SUTHERLAND, Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile Unsurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927. ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263,

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the ex tent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE HE Partnership hitherto existing/ between Messrs Joseph Oxford, Henry DANZIGER, JACOB ARNHOLD and ALEX-ANDER COSMAN LEVYSOHN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Outstanding accounts will be setted by

sign the firm in liquidation. OXFORD & Co.

either of the Partners, who will henceforth

Hongkong, China, September 11, 1866. ITIH reference to the above the busi-VV ness hitherto carried on by Messrs OXFORD & Co., at Hougkong and Canton will be continued by the undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents under. the firm of,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. J. ARNHOLD. A. C. LEVYSOHN. P. KARBERG.

Hongkong, September 11, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE. AR JOSEPH KRUMMENACHER was IVI from the 1st July 1866, admitted a Partner in my Firm which henceforth will be caraied on under the Style and Name of

SANDER & Co. F. SANDER. Hongkong, September 24, 1866

NOTICE.

T ETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned under the Seal of the "Probate Court of Hongkong," the 7th day of August, A.D. 1866, in the Estate of the Late HENRY Noble. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to send them in as early as possible, and all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay to him the Accounts

MAX. FISCHER,

Administrator. Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

without delay.

NOTICE. INTE have have this day established our-* selves at this Port, as General and Commission Merchants, under the Style and Firm of MELCHERS & Co.

HERMANN MELCHERS, ADOLF ANDRE Office No. 4, Graham St., near Q.'s Road.

I HAVE this day retired from the Busi-

NOTICE.

I, ness heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr John STEWARD D. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

hereafter be conducted under the Style and

JOHN'S. LAPRAIK.

Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

TITH reference to the above, I have. admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, and the Business will

Hongkong, August 1, 1866.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE. THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE. PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr Nicholas Belfield Dennys: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm

ceases on the 1st July 1866. EDWARD ANDREWS. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

X/ITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hougkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. 1 James Atkinson in our Firm cessed on the 18th June 1866. LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.

NOTICE. AR EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-IVI rised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866. NOTICE. TE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

NOTICE.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

71HE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WAICHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr George B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

117 ITH. Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER. Hongkorg, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

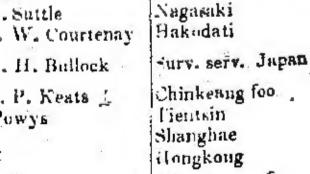
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm. ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January I, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr I ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr James Pen-DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.



. P. Townsend Hongkong teen Spunish Dollars; Six Months, e in advance. Subscriptions will be ven a month before the expiry of the ollar; each additional Line, Tirenty

Notices of Firms " will be continued, irected. d Street. Swalow, DROWN & Ca. . Fogg & Co. Manilo, C. KARUTE

INDHAM SIREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. HONGRONG, THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1966.

BIRTHS.

At Yokohama, on the 16th September, Lady HARRY At Hongkong, on the 13th October, the Wife of CHARLES OSHUND, of a Son.
At Shanghae, on the 13th October, the Wife of HENRY

At Shanguac, on Dickinson, of a Son. MARRIAGE. At St John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 13th Oct., by the Rev. John Wilson, R.N., Acting Colonial Chap-

lain, WILLIAM CHICK, to FMILY AINSWORTH.

DEATHS. At Shanghac, on the 5th October, Mania Hannan Hebson, aged 12 months and 12 days, the beloved daughter of Joseph Hudson, Ningpo At Shanghae, on the morning of 2d October, at I A.M., Captain J. A. BULMAN, of the Janet Mitchell, aged 72 On Board H.M.S Melville, Hongkong, on the 14th October, RICHAED ANI REWS, Armourer, II M.S. Janue, At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 14th October, HERRY SHEFEARD, Police Constable, H.M. Naval Yard, aged 25 years (Fever.)
At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, Thomas Flan-ING. Master, British ship Briton.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEWS from Corea has arrived at last but not quite sort of news that was expected. People have been expecting, to hear that and the capacity of the brute creation for the French had taken some decisive steps | mental education. Cricket is in full career, in the way of teaching the Coreans that and the races are at hand. Madame Bishop murdering foreigners is an unlawful pas- and Professor Bushell will ere long, we un time, but the French Admiral, waiting we derstand, visit Hongkong. presume for the arrival of his squadron: has only sounded his way to the capital daring act of piracy committed beand returned; but a sad tale of Corean tween Ningpo and Shanghai. It apbarbarity accompanies this intelligence. pears that two valuable laden junks, them to Hongkong in a junk. The master and crew of an American school while off Nanko, on the night of the 8th ner with two English gentlemen have been instant, were attacked and captured by roasted to death by order of the king or his | pirates, and that the Lorcha, tender to the father-some accounts say the latter-the | Chinese gunboat Pana Shun, in endeavourunhappy victims having been tied down in | ing to render assistance to the junks, was their berths and the ship then set on fire. beaten off, with the loss of five men killed We may suppose that some notice will be and two dangerously wounded, who are taken of this by the British Government | now lying in the Ningpo Hospital. On the Whether lawfully there or not their semi- afternoon of the 9th the Paou Shun left barbarous murderers, have no shadow of Ningpo in pursuit of the Pirates. excuse for this atrocity and it is to be hoped that prompt and effectual punishment will be inflicted; not a pecuniary one only let us trust, as there is but too good reason to fear will be the case where the lives of British subjects are concerned.

A second edition of a Dictionary of the English and Japanese languages, compiled by Japanese Scholars, has been published sat Yeddo. The preface to it is exceedingly modest. 'The first edition (says Mr. Hori- reports that thousands have died by kosi Kamenoskay, the editor) of this work, published in the second year of the Neugo Bunkiuw, being entirely sold out, I was ordered to revise and correct it for a second is still very defective, and their armour so edition. But, every thing being done very | inefficient as to render it almost impossible precipitately and hastily, it left me no suf- | for them to capture a fortified city defended ficient time, but to correct some consider- by a few hundred native troops, a gallant the translation and to add two tables, show- | boats. But although thus feeling secure ing the conjugation of the irregular verbs with regard to our personal safety, the and explaining the signs and abbreviatures | trade of the port and province suffer so mostly used." He acknowledges the assist- materially from the incursions of these robance of learned friends, but " notwithstand bers, that we hail with great joy the prosing all this, there will be found a good pect of bidding them a final adieu. dicate them to me." This second edition seems to have been very successful an ediin 5 days.

of Nagasaki is so much afraid that Chiosu's men will come there that he has sent his wife away to Yeddo, but it is thought there is not much fear of danger in Nagasaki, so long as foreigners are in the place.

A List of the Land Renters, at Shanghai who have lots registered at the United States Consulate, has been published, for the first time. This will form a useful register and will no doubt much facilitate the authentication of the ownership of lots. We trust, says the North Chine Daily News, that in addition to the registration at the Consulates, the idea of a general registration office, irrespective of nationality, will be carried out.

The same paper says :-- The verdict given in the case of Oxford & Co. versus Byramice is certainly of a very original description. The case turned upon the question of whether in the sale of tions to the amount of Tls. 1400. certain goods on behalf of the Defendant, atter receiving a letter withdrawing limits. the Plaintiffs had been guilty of negligence in the legal acceptation of the term. This was carefully explained to the Jury by the Assistant Judge in his summing up, and it was also pointed out to them that the quesof fact, namely what, according to the cus-

ness; and this they did in such a clumsy present. Speeches were made by both It seems to be getting the fashion for ju- not seen such a feast for some time past. ries in Shanghai to go a little beyond their The supper table was laid out on the sphere in giving comments upon matters. Stage in very good taste, and in front of it decide. However desirable it may be for a pretty fountain was splashing its cooling a Jury at times to express an opinion upon waters. When the curtain, which until light in the course of a trial, as a rule any up, a fairy like scene was displayed. verdict alone, a Jury will generally do well over yesterday, -a very elegant dejeuner new judge, to give his decisions, but never ous commander, Captain Carroll. state his reasons.

forth her ballads as charmingly as ever; Professor Bushell astounds the multitude by displays of electro-biologic power; and the Lenton troupe demonstrate the agile flexibility of which the human frame is capable,

The Recorder informs us of another

Native reports from the northern portion of the Kiangau province mention the presence of large bodies of Nien-fei on the borders of Shantung and Honan; and state that Tsênkwo-fan is about to move his head-quarters to Tsinan, the Capital of the latter province, in order to operate against them

The Hankow Times says :- The Nienfei seem endowed with a Hydra like form of existence; for, notwithstanding the starvation or the sword, the swarm returns annually, increased in numbers and bold ness. As far as can be learnt, their courage able typographical errors and mistakes in | band of volunteers, and one or more 'gunmany faults as yet, and I request, that he futile attempts of the mandarins to cleanse who may find any will be so kind as as in- their Augean stable having brought down on them the reproaches of government, and having unjustly served to render the Chition of 1,000 copies having been sold with nese soldier an object of contempt to friend and foe, they were only too glad to resort Private advices state that the Governor to any experiment by which valour and confidence might be instilled into the hearts of their troops. They accordingly, eight months ago, requested M. Giquel to undertake the formation of a Franco-Chinese Contingent; and it is the success which has hitherto attended his efforts that induces us to make the present remarks. Should drill progress favorably during the remaining months of the year, and should the Vicercy be persuaded to add to the number of the Contingent, which has already been reviewed we will have in it a very formidable opponent to present to the Nienfei.

We are glad to see that the Subscription Lists for the building of a Church at Hankow havecome out, and that the amount perhong speaks well for the liberality of the community. There appears to be no doubt that all will give towards this most desirable object. The subscription list shows dona-

HONGKONG.

Locally we have no very important oc-

currences to note. Some of the hundred invited Hongkong guests at the Macao ball, given by the Mation they had to decide upon was a matter caenses in honor of His Excellency, José Redrigues Coelho do Amaral, the Governor, tom of the Trade in Shanghai, would returned on Tucsday, and report the affair amount to such negligence. After deliber as having come off with a great deal of rating for half an hour, they returned and eclat. The ball commenced immediately. gave a verdict that the Plaintiff had a lafter the arrival of Sir R. G. MacDonnell right to sell the goods, but that it might and Lady, who made their appearance rahave been exercised with better judgement. , ther late. An amusing contretemps varied As was naturally to be expected the Coun- the proceedings. A well known resident was bels both for Plaintiff and Defendant at mistaken for the Governor and he was accordonce claimed the verdict, reminding the ed all the honors intended for Sir Richard spectator of the inimitable sketch in Punch | McDonnell which had to be again rehearsed of the two Cockney sportsmen each claim- when the Governor actually made his aping the fallen bird. The Court had accor, pearance. There were probably 300 persons dingly to say what the verdict meant, and present at the "Theatro de Don Pedro V" decided it was for the Paintill. Of the where the dancing took place. A magnificorrectness of this view, there can be little cent supper was laid out, to which the doubt; what the Jury intended doing being | guests sat down at 2 o'clock. The ball lastto give a verdict of not being guilty of le- ed till about five o'clock this morning, and gal negligence, but at the same time to ex- | everything was carried on with spirit and press a private opinion of their own about animation until that protracted hour. There

way as apparently to stultify themselves. the Governors, and altogether Macao has beside the facts upon which they have to a beautiful grotto was arranged, in which some glaringly irregular matter brought to supper time had been down, was drawn thing beyond the exact verdict required board the White Cloud, which steamer took should be avoided; and indeed in giving a the greater part of the Hongkong guests to adopt the wise advice from an old to a la fourchette was provided by her courte-

A public meeting to take steps for the There is a superfluity of amusements just | formation of a Rifle Club was held yester now at Shanghae. Madame Bishop trills | day, a report of which will be found elsewhere. 100 names appear on the list of members, and the idea seems to "take." We wish the Club every success.

We are glad to state that the missing cutter of the Osprey, with the crew of 12 men and morning, in a Chinese junk. It appears that after losing sight of the Osprey, and beating about against strong winds and currents, they made one of the islands in the John Group, 50 miles south of Macao. The mandarin there treated them well, supplying them with provisions, and sending

Ten cent pieces are according to contemporary being coined daily at the Mint. Nearly a millon have been turned out already and preparations, are being made for an issue of pieces of 20 cents each. Forty thousand is, we have been informed, the number of the smaller coins the Mint machinery is capable of turning out daily and from 18 to 20 per cent is the estimated profit on the manufacture of this class of coin, which is not, intrinsically, of the value for which it passes current by law.

It is reported that Captain Noelke of the Prussian schooner Vampyr is the bearer of some important dispatches from the Sultan of Scoleo to the King of Prussia, ceding to that government certain territorial rights and privileges. Should the report be true which we have every reason to believe it is, it will be interesting to learn what views Prussia entertains as to colonizing in the far East. She has long been supposed to have had an eye on Formosa (not Borneo) but the recent war compelled her to concentrate all her energies on home matters. Now that peace is declared will she assert her newly acquired position in these seas?

It is rumoured, (the Mercury says) with what truth we know not, that a change is about to be made in the Headship of the Police, and one of the senior Student Interpreters has been mentioned as the successor to the present chief.

Two men engaged in the Lubra Piracy titude. have turned up at . Macao, and have proceeded to Canton, with the detectives, to endeavour to identify some more of the

The Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang, Jui-lin, received on Sunday last his actual appointment to the post, and will therefore vacate the office of Tartar General, which he has hitherto held. During the two years that Jui-lin has acted as Viceroy, he has gained favourable opinions for a liberal disposition towards foreigners. He is the only Tartar holding high office in the Provinces, but even his present promotion puts him on a lower grade than he formerly occupied, having been a member of the Impe-The weather has now become cool, and

the festival time of Hongkong is approaching. We may congratulate ourselves on having passed one of the most healthy summers with which Hongkong has blessed for

THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES AT THE PHILIPPINES.

the way the Plaintiffs conducted their busi- were probably a dozen Hongkong ladies | sound principle. We mean that, when | by apparent concessions of freedom to for- much truth the Llyod Espanol and Garage vessels take anything to Manila-even a eign shipping, by which the Spanish pub- Economist,-repeating the phrase inserted parcel or small case which may be called lie will continue to be influenced, probably in one of our previous numbers say, that cargo—they are charged several cents per for years to come, would also be invoked, one hundred years of protection have been This regulation does not apply to the on: - dity of the notion by pens like those of Speaking of the Philippines, it is in acports, Cebu, Iloilo, Sual and Sambounga Bastiat and Chevalier. except in the case of vessels arriving and leaving in ballast. But, it not unfrequent- life are some fallacies. The Manila Go- ally see are made the sole conveyances of ly happens that, when it is desired to send vernment have for years been endeavour- cargo to Manila from hence. Not that across to Manila a case or parcel, it cannot ing to get their mail from Europe expedi- we believe these vessels would be driven be done, because, by so doing, the vessel tiously, and on moderate terms, but it is carrying such case or parcel subjects her- no secret that the differential flag-duty has self to additional tomage dues, -though always stopped the way. The Peninsular sufficient freight may not be got together and Oriental Co. asked for a suspension of to make it worth while to incur them: the differential duty in their case, but did The latter mode of overcoming the diffi- not get it, and without it, although culty is seldom available in the case of receipt of a heavy subsidy, they did not vessels other than Spanish, as the differ care to continue. Negotiations with Saigon rential duties act as a prohibition on the and the Messageries Imperiales failed from import of goods into the Philippines in any the same cause, and the Manila Governother than Spanish bottoms, and this brings | ment have continued to get their mail, in

> wish chiefly to refer. Philippines in general may benefit by a accommodation on board of those steamers. partial suppression of tomage dues, there for more than a very limited number of will be no very visible change in their passengers, we can, notwithstanding the present comparative inactivity until the invariable courtesy of their officers, say the master, arrived here safely on Saturday differential duties are consigned to the but little in its favour. We understand that limbo of so many other economical errors a line of steamers, belonging to the China by the advancing tide of modern thought steam ship Co., has been established beand experience. This is a fact which we tween Manila and Singapore, to run once are glad to see has been recognised by our a month in connection with the French able contemporary, the Diario de Manile, mail, and we wish it every success, but we some of the articles in which are charac- do not see how, without a subsidy and terized by a thoughtfulness, on these ques- with differential duties on the cargo it tions, beyond the average. After attend- may convey, it can be made to pay. In ing to the changes produced by time in old fact, we are aware that the line would not legislative enactments, and condemning, have been established but for the hope, by implication, those which still hamper based on the assurances of some of the Mathe Philippine trade, the Diario in its issae vila authorities, that the differential duties in the inter-island Philippine trade. of 14 September last, went on to say, "In would, in its case, most probably be the present day, the spirit of those legis- abolished. lative enactments has been extraordinarily modified, and its tendency is to do away cial, and social should urge the Manila with restrictions, without excepting those | community and the Manila merchants to based on protectionist motives, as, for ex- have the differential duties abolished. The ample, the differential duries, already con- Filipinos will pordon us if we seem to be demned in principle by political econo- meddling with their affairs, but we know mists, and maintained only by fear of the the Philippines and their resources, and present damage which their suppression | the unsurpassed elements of wealth, now would cause to interests created under the lying idle, which they contain. We know protective system." Everywhere the sam. their physical features too-the grand outstory of "vested interests" to be cared for, before the talismanic words "move on! of their fertile plains, and feel an interest can be effectively pronounced.

porary found but faint echo in the minds of to our readers, even if from a mercantile the European and native shipowners of the point of view only. colony. Nor need we be surprised at this, It is well known that the abolition of the Navigation Act in England evoked the fiercest possible opposition from British shipowners, who could not see the apparently paradoxical fact that more liberty for foreign ships would bring about such increase of general trade, wealth, and movement as to be ultimately beneficial to that ill-treated, oppressed, but somehow generally opulent individual, the British shipowner himself. Still less did they care to bear in mind the fact that it is not ships which create trade, but trade, ships. But the practical (first evolved out of the theoafter a long and hotly-contested fight, and sturdy but loitering old giant Monopoly cannot but give rise to speculation as to what was looked on as the Great Palladium

Now, the effect of the Spanish differential duties in the Philippines is this: The impost on goods imported by foreign (i.e. other than Spanish) vessels is exactly double that on goods imported by ships of Spain. In other words, the Tariff duty on most articles being 7 per cent by Spanish bottoms, it is 14 per cent by foreign. exceptional instances where the articles either might, or do, come into competition with Spanish or Philippine products, it is 20 and 40 per cent by Spanish, and 50 per cent by foreign ships. Mark the consequence. Almost all foreign ships arriving at Manila naturally come in ballast, and indeed but seldom go there except in fulfilment of charters to load produce, or other set purpose.

What a strange, almost sad, perversion of the "fitness of things," does this seem the countries where such additional charge | great humanity to other foreigners in their A ship arrives in the splendid Bay of Manila, but it brings no costly freight-whether more or less-as it might have done to add to the Philippine wealth and Philippine revenue. It has toiled over many a league of waters to add a few hundred tons more of sterile sand or stones to the Philippine shore. The bringing of the produce of the Glasgow and Manchester mills, of the London foundries and be weries, and the Yorkshire looms-of French THE decree by which the Spanish Gov- textures, and German and Fr. nch merchanernment has at length abolished tomage dize and wines, is reserved for a fewdues (with the exception of a small impost | mostly ancient-Span sh vessels which perifor lights and river-cleaning, of 61 cents odically plough their slow and uncertain per Ton) on vessels arriving at and de- way across the Ocean, to the exclusion of parting from Manila and the out-ports the finest and fastes! English and Ameriin ballast, has a somewhat important bear- can ships, which might convey their cargoes ing on China shipping interests, and from at a third of the freight. The Spanish this point of view we wish to give it some ships which lead at Live pool, London, and prominence. In an article in the China Glasgow for the Philippines charge £4 to Mail of 18th May, we called attention to £5 per Ton measu ement. Foreign ships really vital point of our commercial inte- the General Sherman, has indeed died an the injurious nature of an impost which would bring the same cargo for £1.10 to acted as a fine on versels going to the Phi- £2 per Ton. In the same way, and on the lipping ports in search of freight. We same principle, the carrying trade to Mathen said, after adducing self-evident rea- pila from China is confined to the little the official tubles, is so rapid that the na- the French in giving Corea that first lessons in support of what we alleged, "It schooners and brigs, which, like minnows is, in fact, but too clearly evident that amongst the Tritons, we see moving about tonnage dues on vessels which enter and the Chinese treaty ports, and at the present depart in ballast exercise a most repellent moment there is scarcel; a single Spanish effect, and deprive the mercantile commo- vessel loading in England for the Philippines. nity of the choice and abundance of ton- owing to the Chillan war 1 and the difnage they would otherwise have. We ferential duties impede exports b. ships of in 1862 double what it did in 1850. It they had received warning that the cannot think that the Manila Authorities, other nations to Philippine ports. We are particularly in view of the superior attrac- aware that among Spanish shipowners and tions thus afforded to neighbouring free the poco-curante portion of the Spanish and import of merchandize in our ports have availed and gentle means might ports, can have sufficiently considered these public, our wishes to see the differential from 1850 to 1862, and which amounts to have been resorted to to obtain their freethings." We are ther fore rejoiced to see duties numbered among the things that 859,979 tons, is chiefly owing to the foreign doin. But no law, whatever justifies a semi that so decided a step in the right direction were would be met by the cry of " protec- flag, as the national flag, to which it was barbarous rare in reasting those who fall of reducing heavy tomage dues on seeking | tion for national shipping," and that they | hoped to assure a monopoly by means of the | into their hands. On of evil comes good how. ships has been taken by our Luzonian would go on to allege that, while shipping diff rential duty, has lost 3.61 per cent. friends. There is still a point in their is in its infancy, it requires to be sheltered And what in our indement is strange, is may have thus uncensciously served as the mode of levying the general tonnage dues from the keen wind of competition. The that the international trade has not dis- victims whose fate is destined to throw

Ton more than if they landed nothing. in spite of the lucid exposure of the absur- enough to ruin our ship-owners."

us to the point to which in this article we the most costly manner, by their own warsteamers, which will not receive cargo, or Much as the port of Manila and the even parcels of any kind. Respecting the

Every consideration, political, commerline of their mountains and the wide sweep in this magnificent portion of the tropical We fear the reasonings of our contem- East which we would fain communicate

SPANISH FREE TRADERS.

but the press of Madrid (no longer the isolated, non-communicable Madrid of pitality and brutal murder,-for such was scarcely to require argument of any kind. For, what is the effect of the differential express a hope that full investigation will flag duty? Purely and simply an artifi- be made into the circumstances attending cial enhancement of freight, of the most | the recent massacre of French missionaries obnoxious nature, not only because it places | before any severe measures are adopted Fastor, Gatiano, Rodriguez, Bona, Prendergast and Segoria, are equally earnest | barbarity and kindness which thus queerly in the cause—to which Bona has in fact | make their simultaneous appearance in the dedicate his life. In Spain a Government same columns there can be but one expla-Committee has been at work for some time | nation, viz: that when left to themselves on the Tariff, and has taken into especial the Coreans are a gentle and hospita lo consideration the suppression of the diffe- race; but that under the influence rential flag duty. The Epoca gives the of evil minded officials who share the

are still unable to comprehend on any securing a monopoly of the carrying trade confined to the coasting trade, for, with influences of Christianity and western

cordance with such a system as the above. It is curious to see how tenacious of that such Spanish vessels as we occasion. off the line by the disappearance of the differential duties. On the contrary, we believe that they have local advantages which would favor them greatly; and we further believe, that, as has always been found to be the case, the increase of trade which would take place on liberty being given to all ships, without distinction, to convey cargo, would serve to give them in the long run an augmented share of freights to China and their own provinces.

Nothing would vivify the trade of the Philippines so much as steam communication by merchant steamers along their fertile and populous coasts. The lowest estimate of the population of the Philips pines gives four millions and a half, but up to very lately there was only one, very small, steamer running from Manila and that only to one province, that of Iloilo. The Fei Ma (now the Cebu) has fust been put on the line between Manila, Yloilo and Cebu. The impossibility of putting on any foreign owned steamer without first changing the flag, at a heavy expense, and transferring her to Spanish ownership, has always been found a bar to the application of capital in that direction, although there are a number of superfluous steamers on the Chinese coast which might be remuneratively employed

COREA.

THE news from Japan brought by the Suw nada is somewhat curious in its details. By the columns of the North China Daily News we learn that the French Admiral proceeded in the Derroulade accompanied by the Tardif on a surveying expedition to within sight of the capital; that he was presented with provisious &c. and requested to leave and that his ships were twice fired at on his return, and a paragraph in the Recorder informs us that the General Sherman American schooner, with an English missionary on board, had been burnt and the crew and passengers murdered. In the same issue of the Daily News giving the above particulars is a long account of the kindness shown by the Coreans to the Is our last issue we showed some reasons shipwrecked crew, of the Surprise, and a why, even for the sake of Spanish interests leading article in that paper draws attenin the East, the differential duties at the tion to the great contrast between the Philippines should be abolished. Not only | hearty good will exhibited by the Coreans the Diario ac Manila lifts up its voice, and the stinted hospitality afforded by the with no uncertain sound, against the main | Chinese after the ship wrecked sailors had tenance of time-worn regulations which place | crossed the frontier. Our readers will Spain on a lower level than other nations, find full particulars in other columns. So singular an instance of marked hos-

other days) attacks them. At Madrid | the burning to death of the General Sherthere is a band of earnest free-traders, man's crew-occurring within a few days retical) sense of the economists triumphed, mostly young men, who are giving the of cach other on the part of the Coreans; some home thrusts, and who, by meetings, the actual character of this strange and of our commercial marine fell before the discussions, pamphlets, and speeches, at the hitherto almost unknown people. The combined efforts of men to whom the na- Ateneo, Bolsa, and Circulo, disseminate destruction of the American schooner tion and the world owe a deep debt of gra- among their half-convinced countrymen a seems to have been by order of the king's knowledge of economical truths. From father, while at the same time the one of their publications, the Gaceta Eco- kindness shewn to the castaways was apnomista de Madrid, we take the following | parently the act of the Government officials well-directed shaft. "Another point which over whom, from recent accounts, this is still unreformed in Spain, in spite of the | murderously inclined individual would experience of other countries, is the differ- appear to have absolute influence. It tial flag duty, which has been proved in was by his orders that the late torture every place where it has been abolished, and murder of the illfated Catholic misnot only to be productive of no useful re- sionaries took place, and he appears to be sult, but to be extremely prejudicial. Be- a bigoted tyrant of the worst stamp; and fore fully expressing our opinion on so | yet this very same ruler permits a crew pernicious a form of protection, we will of shipwrecked mariners to be forwarded add a table of statistics to give a practical to their own Consul at the nearest Chiform to our observations-for, as regards nese treaty port and treats them with a the theory of the matter, it is so obvious as humanity " which," says the Daily News, "was remarkable, and leads us to again

> us at a great disadvantage with respect to towards a people who have shown so does not exist, but because it heightens in need. Our conception of the inhabitants the most extraordinary manner the price of this isolated little kingdom has not of the articles we require to import from bitherto been very clear; but we have abroad." It would be difficult to put the certainly believed them inferior in civilimatter in a few lines more forcibly than sation to the Chinese; yet we find them, this Spanish writer has done. His colle. though bound by no treaty, shewing greatagues of the " Association for Tariff Re- er regard for the rites of hospitality than form, formed at Madrid and extending to the latter, and treating men thrown enthe provinces, and which numbers such tirely on their mercy rather as welcome locally well-known names as Figuerold. | guests than as troublesome intruders.

Accepting as true both stories as to their statistical result of the official enquiry, ancient Chinese exclusive ideas, they are and after remarking that "it is time that capable of horrible barbarities. Should it the press should support the hoped for re- unfortunately prove true that Mr Thomas, form by throwing all possible light on this the able missionary and linguist on board rest," it adds, " The comparative diminu- agonizing and ignominious death, the tion of the number of Spanish vessels British and American naval authorities during the last few years, as will be seen by will surely be directed to cooperate with tional flag loses more than 300,000 tons son in the law of nations which it seems of cargo from 1854 to 1859, and in 1862 to be the destiny of the nineteenth cenit does not employ the amount of tonnage | ture to impress upon the semi-barbarous which it reached in 1850, whilst, on the nations of Eastern Asia. It is useless to other hand, an increasing progression is say that he and the Captain and crea of o'servable under foreign flags, which shows the schooner rushed on their fate became further follows, (adds the Epoca), that the natives were hostile; had they been capprogressive increase noticed in the export tured as prisoners only, such a plea might ever, and Mr Thomas and his companions to which we then adverted, and which we old phantasm of England being bent on appeared altogether, leaving our vessels open to the world and to the humanizing

civilization a new case their deaths useful than any in in life could have be with only a partis facts. It is still are prisoners only no means definite. been done by the in the murder of to justify civilized it a regard for hi The accounts how shewn to the cremost thoroughly au that those alone wi thus ventured to e few years since. the time is past likely to avenge subjects. Thanks price policy of the ing into a state of importance. If \(\lambda \) panions have ind-British residents i no inconsiderable by Sir R. Alcoc rities in the matte we fear the con worthy, even in t nificant matter, of lately bas'attache Since writing the from indisputable count given of the Sherman and thos true. They wer

No. 1131.—(

the unhappy victir slowly to death. the Coreans was pirate junk, as she Thomas protested tentions of his ca deaf ear to all his We may add derived from a arrived from the tuted enquiries in witness of the aff ties examined.

Some interesting

appeared in the

their berths and

the signatures of and " Festina Lo posed Railway fr In one of the let peared the follow correspondent F that the most brought about in posed line of ra and Soochow, der in the junk and means of livelil essential consider be, not to stop it respondent hasti it from the direc from which prothe various sta fact so far from for such traffic precisely the sar in England that ed after failway before that che second place so to bring about 1 of employment, t the iron road wo against crime a has proved in o fact that in th arising at Sooch obtain the aid of four hours'by co hai, ought to l Chinese officials scheme; which doubt they would sent menaced as During the rebe ble of the advan ing roads to be be regretted the nity which ther permission to by. It would rantee for pea the advantage of Chinese Autho granted the pe portunity is los peace and hav improvements means of presen ever, see why t

explained to the pensation mad which might be interests." W general tenor must reiterate o North of Chir ful effort be ma ting tailways. practicability a pretty equally ! place, the Pekin superior advan tum to demer ernment the sai fit of a well co effort be made two sets of offic the local prej the genii of the Shanghai than ponderance of element of the another cogent that neighbouri established with local difficultie places. Suppos against such a

the Foreign boa

THE NEW DOLLARS.

ragraph in last Japan Herald Market

Report possesses peculiar importance.

"Who," says the Herald, "would ever

have imagined that the mint in Hongkong

was established for the purpose of assay

ing silver and guaranteeing its purity, for

the sake of the Chinese? Yet, this is the

account they turn it to: and we are as-

sured that it pays a Chinaman to buy the

Hongkong dollar for melting down into

Sycee, and that they have already com-

menced applying it to such use." If this

be true, there is little to fear as to the

he Lluod Espanol and Gurate -repeating the phrase inserted r previous numbers say, that years of protection have been in our ship-owners."

of the Philippines, it is in acth such a system as the above. anish wessels as we occasion. made the sole conveyances of anila from hence. Not that hese vessels would be driven by the disappearance of the duties. On the contrary, we they have local advantages I favor them greatly; and we eve, that, as has always been the case, the increase of trade I take place on liberty being ships, without distinction, to o, would serve to give them run an augmented sliare of China and their own provinces. would vivify the trade of the so much as steam communicaerchant steamers along their populous coasts. The lowest he population of the Philipfour millions and a half, but lately there was only one. steamer running from Manila nly to one province, that of Fei Ma (now the Cebu) has t on the line between Manila, Cebu. The impossibility of any foreign owned steamer t changing the flag, at a heavy d transferring her to Spanish has always been found a bar cation of capital in that direcigh there are a number of steamers on the Chinese coast

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_____ COREA. from Japan brought by the s somewhat curious in its dethe columns of the North ily News we learn that the miral proceeded in the Derroucanied by the Tardif on a surpedition to within sight of the at he was presented with proand requested to leave and ips were twice fired at on his a paragraph in the Recorder inat the General Sherman Ameper, with an English missionary had been burnt and the crew gers murdered. In the same the Daily News giving the culars is a long account of the hown by the Coreans to the ed crew of the Surprise, and a ticle in that paper draws attene great contrast between the d will exhibited bythe Coreans nted hospitality afforded by the er the shipwrecked sailors had e Trontier. Our readers will particulars in other columns. lar an instance of marked hosl brutal murder,-for such was to death of the Genoral Sher--occurring within a few days her on the part of the Coreans, give rise to speculation as to character of this strange and lmost unknown people. The of the American schooner ave been by order of the king's mie at the same time the hewn to the castaways was apie act of the Government officials m, from recent accounts, this ly inclined individual would have absolute influence. It is orders that the late torture er of the illfated Catholic misook place, and he appears to be tyrant of the worst stamp; and ry same ruler permits a crew ecked mariners to be forwarded wn Consul at the nearest Chiy port and treats them with a "which," says the Daily News, arkable, and leads us to again Hope that full investigation will to the circumstances attending massacre of French missionaries y severe measures are adopted people who have shown so anity to other foreigners in their ir conception of the inhabitants colated little kingdom has not been very clear; but we have believed them inferior in civilithe Chinese; yet we find them, and by no treaty, shewing greatfor the rites of hospitality than and treating men thrown entheir mercy rather as welcome an as troublesome intruders. ing as true both stories as to their and kindness which thus queerly r simultaneous appearance in the mus there can be but one explaz: that when left to themselves ns are a gentle and hospitable it that under the influence finded officials who share the linese exclusive ideas, they are horrible barbarities. Should it tely prove true that Mr Thomas. nissionary and linguist on board al Sherman, has indeed died un and ignominious death, the nd American naval authorities y be directed to cooperate with ch in giving Corea that first lese law of nations which it seems destiny of the nineteenth cennpress upon the semi-barbarous Eastern Asia. It is useless to he and the Captain and crea of ner rushed on their fate because l received warning that the ere hostile; had they been capprisoners only, such a plea might alled and gentle means, might Presorted to to obtain their freet no law whatever justifies a semi s race in reasting those who fall hands. Ontofevil comes good how-Mr Thomas and his companions thus unconsciously served as the whose fate is destined to throw the world and to the humanizing

s of Christianity and western

been done by the Corean Government road in the murder of the French missionaries to justify civilized powers in enforcing on it a regard for human life and suffering The accounts however of the kindness shewn to the crew of the Surprise being most thoroughly authentic, it is to be hoped that those alone will be punished who have thus ventured to emulate the Chinese of a few years since. We fear however that the time is past when Great Britain likely to avenge the death of one of her subjects. Thanks to the peace-at-anyprice policy of the age, we are fast sinking into a state of less than second rate importance. If Mr Thomas and his companions have indeed died as represented, British residents in China will await with no inconsiderable anxiety the action taken by Sir R. Alcock and the Naval Autho-

Since writing the above we have learned the opponents of the Emigration scheme with the new coin the abominable lumps. from indisputable authority that the account given of the burning of the General Sherman and those on board her is but too and to the flags under which they act. If true. They were tied down below in their berths and the ship was then fired, the conduct of such agents be cleared up, the unhappy victims being literally roasted, slowly to death. The cause alleged by the Coreans was that the vessel was a pirate junk, as she had arms on board. Mr tentions of his captors, but they turned a deaf ear to all his remonstrances.

rities in the matter, and we love,-while

worthy, even in this comparatively insig-

nificant matter, of the prestige which till

we fear the contrary,-that it will

lately has attached to the British flag.

We may add that this information is derived from a gentleman who has just arrived from the North and himself instituted enquiries into the matter, a Chinese witness of the affair being one of the parties examined.

RAILWAYS. Some interesting correspondence has lately govern the actions of all men, we have no appeared in the Shanghai Recorder over sympathy whatever, and rejoice that a the signatures of "Traffic," " Iron Road," | thorough ventilation of this subject would and "Festina Lente," respecting the pro- cause them loss and dishonor. To those posed Railway from Shanghai to Soochow. In one of the letters signed TRAFFIC appeared the following paragraphs:-"Your correspondent Festina Lente, who urges that the most serious results would be brought about in consequence of the pro. it ought to be, welcome. posed line of railway between this place and Soochow, depriving the men employed in the junk and carrying trade of their means of livelihood, overlooks two very essential considerations. The effect would mention that of Great Britain as being, be, not to stop it altogether, as your cor- in spite of some faults, the most openly respondent hastily assumes, but to divert | conducted, being under direct government it from the direct line to and from places supervision, and so far as the public can from which produce could be brought to judge, not amenable to any strictures on the various stations on the line; and in lits honesty or its humanity. In spite of fact so far from there being less demand all that has been written about the coolie for such traffic there would be more; in trade, few people seem to be aware that precisely the same manner as it was found no Chinese crimps, go betweens, or agents in England that more horses were employ- are employed by the British emigration ed after railways had been introduced than ingents to procure coolies for their ships. before that change took place. In the Each intending emigrant must come himsecond place so far from a railway tending | self before the agent, and be examined as to bring about riots by throwing men out to whether he has been influenced by of employment, there cannot be a doubt that others to induce him to leave China. He the iron road would be the surest safeguard | then remains for four days at the Emigraagainst crime and faction in China as it tion house, receiving free quarters and has proved in other countries. The mere food, and at the expiration of that time fact that in the event of a disturbance he is again asked if his resolve to emigrate arising at Soochow, it would be possible to is fixed. Should be answer in the affirobtain the aid of foreigners within three or mative, he signs an engagement; if in four hours by communicating with Shang- | the negative, he walks away, no further hai, ought to be sufficient to induce the questions being put to him. Now here Apropos of the Registration ordinance it Chinese officials to look favorably upon the at the very outset we have the fun- will be interesting to such of our readers scheme; which indeed there can be little doubt they would do, if they were at present menaced as formerly by the insurgents. During the rebellion they were quite sensible of the advantage to be gained by allowing roads to be made; and it is much to be regretted that we allowed the opportunity which then existed of obtaining the permission to construct a railway to pass by. It would have been the surest guarantee for peace in the future; and, for the advantage of immediate assistance, the Chinese Authorities would have gladly granted the permission. The golden opportunity is lost. We have given China peace and have now to beg her to permit improvements which would form the best means of preserving it. I do not, however, see why the whole matter cannot be explained to the native officials, and compensation made for any actual damage which might be done to property and vested interests." While fully agreeing with the general tenor of the above remarks, we must reiterate our belief that in the extreme North of China alone can any successful effort be made in the way of inagurating railways. Putting all questions of practicability aside—and they seem to be are in the power of the scoundrels who when already suited with servants in pretty equally balanced in favour of either place, the Peking plain offering, if anything though a truth to the ear is a downright superior advantages-the great desideratum is to demonstrate to the Central Government the safety, convenience, and profit of a well constructed Railway. If any effort be made in the South there will be two sets of officials to fight instead of one:the local prejudices as to Fung shui, or the genii of the locality, are stronger aroud Shanghai than at Peking, while the preponderance of the more liberal Manchu element of the population at the capital is another eggent reason for commencing in that neighbourhood. Once see a railway established with a terminus at Peking and

local difficulties will disappear in other

places. Suppose, for instance, a petition

civilization a new province, and in that to believe has in one instance been done) case their deaths will have been more the opvious reply would be :- "Well its in life could have been. Of course we write it a great convenience. We don't suffer nese of the new Hongkong dollars, a pawith only a partial knowledge of actual from the effects of incensing the Fung facts. It is still possible that they shui," &c., &c., and so personal conviction are prisoners only, the reports being by would come to the aid of political reasonno means definite. Enough, however, has ing in favour of the introduction of the iron

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

Now that coolie emigration from Macac is reported to be more than usually brisk the attention of the public is again being directed to its features. The press of China has, almost without exception, been unanimous in denouncing it, but it is a subject which will still bear, and in fact requires, discussion. One singular feature in connection with it as now carried on under flags other than British must be noted, and that is the tender, shrinking feeling exhibited by those concerned at any comments being made or discussion being raised upon its merits. We cannot reconcile the unmistakeable exhibition of this feeling, which has several times occurred, with the professions of the perfect apenness and fairness, which its agents put forth respecting their dealings. The question, however, resolves itself into very perhaps premature to urge that any comsimple terms. If all that is asserted by pulsory steps be taken towards replacing be true, it is plainly the duty of the press of silver which, under the name of Mexto join unanimously in denouncing what, icans, are at the present moment a daily in that case, is a disgrace to the agents on the other hand these allegations be false, it is but just that the aspersions cast upon and their good name and humanity vindicated in the eyes of both foreigners and is a penal offence to chop or deface the

We can easily understand that coolie agents shrink from, and in some cases in-Thomas protested against the horrible in- dignantly appeal to the law to shield them from, such epithets as, "man stealers," "kidnappers," "slave traders," and similar terms, the employment of which argues more outspokenness than prudence on the part of those who thus apply them. But we cannot see that a fair and open discussion of the question-Is the coolie emigration system properly conducted under British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese flags?-is prejudicial to any who are acting honestly in the matter. For those who are acting dishonestly-if such exist-for those who act in defiance of that common law of humanity which should who, on the other hand, assert and feel that they are engaged in a lawful business. that no injustice can be laid to their charge. and that their hands are clean, we are confident that discussion will be, or that

> There is a somewhat confused and misty notion abroad that the British Emigration system is in the main the same as that pursued under other flags. the manner in which the coolies are in the first instance obtained. To assert that act as crimps, is to assert that which lie in the face. There are people, nevertheless, who thus give the lie to their consciences. That they are permitted to carry on their hateful business is a

of humanity. We have thus pointed out the first (and vital) difference between the systems ursued under our own and other flags. We must reserve a further discussion of the subject for a future article.

subject for regret to every well wisher

One of the naval signals now is "Prepare to ram," when foretopmasts are sent down, bowsprits run in, and the ships of against such a scheme to be forwarded to the fleet made ready for "a butt all the Foreign board (as we have good reason | round."

wise we should probably fare as badly as Hongkong has a great deal more hard Apropos of the remarks we recently made Shanghae in the little use made of this vitality as a settlement than its old useful than any individual efforts, while very odd. We use a railway here and find respecting the opinion entertained by Chi- powerful agent in securing the honesty of native employés.

SAYING AND ITS ILLUSTRA-

In many ways the British Lion is an

justice in what is said of him on the Con-

tinent; he is narrow-minded, insular, in-

capable of lofty ideas." For any im-

provements, changes, or deeds which do

not furnish indirect flattery for himself, he

Whatever may be "really" said about

the British Lion on the continent is not

worth consideration just now. There was

a time when the "insular" power of

Great Britain made itself felt there in be-

half of that political liberty which is

commensurate with and inseparable from

British soil, and when, asnow, continentals

were glad to fly to England as the home

of national freedom, and the hope of op-

Frenchmen, Italians, or Germans is that

of a marrow-minded grovelling individual.

It is a figment of its own creation.

That there has been some bitterness to-

wards Great Britain, through her policy

that policy has not its source in disciedi-

table motives. How does Mr Distacli

define them? "The truth is E gland

has outgrown the European continent;

the position of England is no longer that of

a European l'ower merely, for she is the

the metropolis of a great maritime empire

a concurrent enlargement of points of con-

Civis Romanus sum. Here is a case,

in these Corean massacres, where retribu-

tive justice should follow speedily on the

deal. Ant Englishman who would wish

to impede its course by considerations of

its own consciousness," and would deserve

the ungracious opinion which it says is

entertained of Englishmen by people on

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Post Master General in Hongkong has re-

ceived justructions from Lord Stanley of

Alderley to alter the departure of the Mail

from Shanghai on such occasions as it is

fixed to leave on Mondays, to Tuesdays,

should the alteration meet the approval of

CAUTION TO MARINERS. - Thefollowing no-

forwarded through Mr Bosman, H. N. M's

active consul at this port, appears in

the Westle of Saturday :- "The under-

signed makes known that the bell buoy on

Pamanockan reef, has drifted and that the

reef is invisible. Measures are being taken

tification, bearing date Batavia, August 25,

the Continent.

the community.

has a grand contempt or aversion."

oncceptance f the new dollars by the Chinese. The only matter of which they have any doubt appears to be the source from not to-day in itself shown the possibility which they receive them : in other words, of there being some ill-blooded cubs of they arecontent to accept them from the the old Lion's breed, whose yelping might Government, or any known mercantile perhaps justify the Continental opinion. house, but object to receive them from Speaking of the burning of the General other natives, or from individual Europeans Sherman with people on board, by the of whose position or antecedents they know Government " is not bound to notice the Until the committee now sitting have fate of men who, knowing that they were come to some conclusion as to what regoing beyond the limits of the protection commendations it is advisable to offer for which could be afforded by their own flag, the consideration of the government, it is incurred at their own risk the danger to which they succumbed." That is, that the fending Americans or Englishmen in the on such packets will be collected in France. trouble and vexation to those who are e mberths of a peaceful trading ship, and despelled to make and receive small payments troved it and them by fire. There is not in person to and from the Chinese. One step, however, might be taken pending language that would so disbonour itself, Japanese compiler. It appears to have not one that would not under the circumany decision arrived at by the committeethat of proclaiming to the Chinese that it stances of such a horrible outrage, insist that prompt punishment should be inflicted coin. As a correspondent kindly pointed upon the savage who ordered the atrocious out to us some days since, an ordinance, crime to be committed; and this apart (No. 10 of 1865,) provides for this, but it from what the Press calls "laudable enmay safely be assumed that nine tenths of deavours to extract for commerce in gethe Chinese merchants, shopkeepers, and neral, some advantage from the melanshroffs are ignorant of this fact, and a re- choly deaths" of French, American, and minder would have a most beneficial effect. British men. But the trading idea has Whatever may be the result of the labours of | thoroughly impregnated our contemporathe commission, there are certain considera- | ry's mind, to the exclusion of all that, is tions which cannot be too forcibly impressed understood by British, or American, or upon the minds of the authorities. The French honour. It is insinuated that the Foreign Community at Hongkong, and unfortunate men who were roasted in the tif," "Présent," Prétérit," "Participe"throughout China, require for personal and | General Sherman, and the missionaries | showing rather transparently where the household purposes some coin which shall, who were tortured to death, were "hairlike the British coinage at home, repre- | brained adventurers," and that unless there sent a given value under all conditions | were no "ulterior advantage to be derived whether received or paid. Just as the from the case of the General Sherman," sovereign is always worth 20 shillings for | no American commander, and therefore small shopkeeping purposes, so must the must be presumed, no Frenchman would dollar and its fractional parts always re- be justified in seeking to punish their done to it." present an exact equivalent in cents-and murderers. There can be no mistaking this value must be maintained quite irre- the conclusion of the article-" If we find," says the Press, " that the people at spective of its intrinsic worth within realarge are favourable to our coming, then sonable bounds. A sovereign worn and therefore pronounced by a banker a few it will be easy to find out whether the King is most easily influenced by presents halfpence light, is seldom or never refused. as the full equivalent for its nominal value or by Armstrong guns." So that we must wait until the Coreans take our grey in silver when tendered in payment of small accounts; and if the losses now daily shirtings, before letting the King of Corea incurred are to be obviated, so must it be know that the life of a peaceful subject of with the dollar. Another consideration is America, of France, or of England, is of less the advisability of coining a large number | value in the eyes of European governments of the smaller denominations, half, quarter | than the sale of T-Cloths or Cotton camand ten cent pieces. The temptation to lets; and the barbarous murders of our missionaries and traders remain unatoned debase is much less as being less renumefor until commercial relations are estarative than in the case of a coin worth blished with their murderers, and when nearly a crown piece, and the saving of money to finen of small means by the pos- | we may either woo their savage King with session of these coins is immense. We "presents" or influence him with Arm-

REGISTRATION.

trust that amidst the more important con-

siderations respecting trade with China.

which are involved in the questions now

before the mint committee, they will not

lose sight of the by no means unimportant

interests of the many foreigners in China

who, as professional men, members of the

Army and Navy, clerks in mercantile

houses, Government employés, and the now

numerous class of small traders, have ren-

dered the foreign community more akin

in its composition to that found at home

than was formerly the case.

damental difference between the mode as have had not an opportunity of peruof obtaining emigrants as practised by sing the late Shanghai papers to give & us and that pursued under other flags. few particulans of the working of the Re-Under some of them at least, Chinese gistration office at that port. The return coolie brokers a a employed to obtain shews, that during the time it has been men, and this alone argues an evil in established 1061 Boys, Cooks, Grooms and their systems to remove which no re- Coolies have been registered. Of these 6 monstrances can be too strong-no lan- are now on the books for employment and guage too vigorous. There may be coo- the number employed is 122. We are lie brokers and coolie brokers brokers rather at a loss to understand these totals. who are honest and brokers who are dis- That only 122 should be employed out of bonest; but we defy any sane European 1061 and that nevertheless 6 only should to admit the fact that he employs Chinese still remain on the books, for employment brokers, and then with a clear conscience seems to shew that the office is assert that "there is no harm in the owing either to neglect on the part of the system he pursues." We fully admit that | Chinese or their masters, of use only to a the regulations framed by the authorities very limited extent. The committee in of certain nations read admirably-nay, their report, notice with regret "the falling confining our remarks to this end of off in the number of servants engaged the voyage, we are willing to admit that through the Registration office, and would from the date of the coolie's signing an here point to the fact of the considerable engagement, every thing is conducted in increase in the robberies of late committed the most fair and humane manner. The by boys; such a significant fact shews evil lies, however, a step before this in the value the Registration office may be made to the community."

The scheme being a voluntary one at they have the power to refuse signing | Shaughai considerable allowance must their tengagement, while those who assert | naturally be made for some backwardness it know full well that they (the coolies) on the part of Europeans to take trouble, whom they have confidence, but we should nevertheless have expected a better result. The rules of the office have the following notification added at the foot. " To render. this office of service to the community, it is hoped they will join the Council in insisting upon their boys, cooks, coolies, grooms, &c. being registered; and it is further notified that for the greater facility of these persons who have not already had their servants registered, the Registrar will call at the various Hongs during the present quarter in the settlement, to obtain the necessary par-

> tionlars," The future registration of servants in Hougkong will Lappily be regulated by the Government, the onus of due registration being thrown upon the Chinese and

friends are inclined to credit it with. Every body has heard that it is to bethe Stamp Act comes into operation. Some thought by the committee most advantathing similar was said in 1851 by way of geous for the advancement of the objects of inducing the home government to give the the association. island a little popular parliament of its own, so that it might redeem itself from call "Extraordinary Meetings" at such unreasonable, prejudiced, and aggravating its "abject condition" of a crown Colony. "As sure," said one pamphleteer, "as the brute. There is really a good deal of present system of Government is persevered in, equally sure too, will you see house by house withdrawn from the Colony. The "system" has continued, and Hongkong has more houses than ever. Tenders have lately been accepted for a large city hall, and there are not wanting evidences should have passed by this estimate of of private enterprise in building operations. British character, as given in the Daily | Like the modern prophesiers of decadence; Press of Tuesday last, if that paper had the ancient seer innocently commits logical suicide, furnishing his opponents with the best arguments against himself. It is a curious reason for a change that " we have all too much to attend to in business to be able to afford time to discuss these questions;" and one cannot help smiling when the Mr Oracle Croaker of that day Coreans, the Press declares the American | consoled himself with the logical reflection "sooner or later my predictions will

It is notified by the Postmaster General for general information that henceforward Coreans committed no offence against the patterns and sample of merchandize may monarch's orders, they tied certain unof- kong Post Office for France. The postage

be found correct or otherwise." At pre-

sent they seem to be pretty considerably

WE recently mentioned the fact that second edition of an Euglish and Japanese another journal printed in the English Dictionary has been brought out by a met with very great success. The Japan Times remarks:—"It is a most gratifying fact that the study of English has become so popular in Japan, that the whole of this second edition, conisting of 1500 copies, was sold in less than 10 days, and that none are now to be had. The book is a small quarto of close upon a thousand pages. printed in English and Japanese, and contains the translations of over 36,000 Eng lish words. Of the correctness of their rendering into the vernacular of Japan, we are unable to speak, but experts report very favourably of it. After the main body of the book, follows a table of irregular verb editor went for assistance in preparing an English Dictionary. The book, on th whole, does infinite credit to all concerned. The typography is really surplisingly good. though, as the book is printed on Japanese paper, semi-transparent and of bad colour. the work of the printer has not had justice

> A Correspondent suggests to us an easy me thod might be adopted for checking the tendency displayed by the Chinese to mark or chop new dollars, but his proposal presupposes that an official notification had peen issued that no dollars would be accepted in payment of taxes, fines, and other monies accruing to Government except those issued from the new Mint. The suggestion is that if a chopped dollar of any description be presented, it should be confiscated. a procedure which, as he truly remarks, would teach the Chinese in less than a month that chopping was illegal. Were such an ordinance passed it would doubtless result in the new dollars rising to a premium, instead of being as a present worth only some 96 cents in the Hongkong market,

A rumour is flying about Shanghai, said to be derived from a telegram via Kiachta His Excellency was not in the least degree which arrived on the 14th ulto., that another monetary panic has taken place in London. That the report is current is undoubted, but there are no means of ascertaining as to whether it is reliable, as the telegram was a private one. We have heard some further rumours relative to local affairs, but do not consider ourselves justified in giving currency to what might turn out to be a canard.

contemporary when it assures us that lately proceeded to Peking, one of them the type of he British character among being a first class Cambridge man.

Ir will be noticed that the Suconada has made the bassage down from Shanghai in ! sixty-three hours. Not bad work this for

of non-intervention, is indisputable, but The police charges are diminishing so WE have received the following interestthe new ordinances and regulations is sin :driving the once numerous frequenters of the Police Court, from the Colony, to a place where they can transact their business with less hindrance. For the last week there has not been a serious case in the dock, and very few of any sort. This butable to the increased d'ligence of the derstood or heard of here. With this extension of empire there is police.

SUPPOSED SUPERE - Daddebhoy Sanabpec, Europe; but there is o e portion of it the Gas house. He was seen by some Chithat must be preserved in the East. It hamen sitting upon the wall, but some time was impersonated in Lord l'almeiston. Lafter lie disappeare l. his shoes and unbeen made to recover the body, but have not yet succeeded.

WE learn that the consecration of a Roman Catholic Bishop (the Vicar postolic trade would simply resemble the ideal of Japan) will take place at the Catholic sketched by the Pr ss from the "depth of Cathedral on Sunday next, the 20th instaut .- Ibid.

HONGKONG RIPLE ASSOCIATION. A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose, of forming a Rifle Club. About 40 | 450 li, and about 7 or 8 li from the southerm gentlemen were present. On the motion of boundary of Chili province. His age was Mr. Thompson, sconded by Mr. Davidson, 68 years. Some months previous, he had Mr. Coxon was placed in the chair. The been taken down with disease, and believed WE learn from a local paper that the following resolutions were unanimously that he was soon to die. He felt that he

"Hongkong Rifle Association."

all persons paying Five Dollars per annum, away by a superior and beautiful being to or a donation of Twenty-five Dollars to the the outer gate of a most magnificent pa-Hongkong Rifle association; donors of the lace. He had never seen or heard anything latter to be constituted life members.

3.—That no person shall be accounted

while subsequent calls remain in arrear. 5.—That a committee be formed consisting of a President and six members including the Treasurer and Secretary, with

ballot at each yearly meeting. 5.—That there shall be two general Rifle meetings of the Association in each year, come a "Deserted Village" as soon as at such times and in such places as shall be

> 6.—That the committee be empowered to times as shall be considered necessary by

> 7.—That the prize meetings be conducted and prizes be competed for in accordace with such rules as may be periodically passed by the committee, subject to the approval of the general Meeting.

8.—That in all prize competitions, the committee shall appoint an umpire whose decision shall in all cases be final.

Some conversation took place on the rule relating to membership, whether natives should be excluded or not. The unanimous opinion arrived at was that there should be no restriction on the ground of nationality. The meeting then proceeded to elect a President and Committee of six. ballot resulted as follows: The Hon. W. H. Mercer, President: Messrs Harris, Linstead, Tripp, Davidson, Thomson, and Coxon, committee. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. It is gratifying to know that the movement has met such a very general support from the leading men of the community. The member's list comprises about 100 names, and we have no doubt that number will soon be increased! law of nations, when, in obedience to their be sent in the Mails made up at the Hong- It is intended, we understand, to solicit His Excellency to become the Patron of the Association. The committee will wait upon him on an early date with that object. Such an official recognition of its existence will give stability to the Association, and His Excellency will we hope accede to the re-

THE BA L AT MACAO. e copy the following amusing paragraph from the Press report of the festivities at Macao :- "The Governor of Macao arrived shortly before ten, and was received with great cordiality. Owing, we believe; to some inaccurate information as to the time at which the ball was to begin, Sir Richard and Lady MacDonnell did not arrive till nearly an hour afterwards. The interval. however, was enlivened by one incident for which perhaps a good many of the guests would not willingly have exchanged the little tedium of waiting. It was about halfpast ten when the band, which was wandering about in the realms of music, without any fixed purpose, suddenly burst out into rapturous enthusiasm over God Save the Queen. The Governor of Macao proceeded rapidly to the entrance, a brilliant cataract of swords, epaulets, and gold lace poured out after him, the loitering guests moving forward to see the arrival of the distinguished party, forming a sort of lane across the reception room, and there entered .- a portly and respected citizen of the town, one of its oldest inhabitants, one who is not altogether unconnected with the shipping interest. It was a mistake in short, and the Governor had not arrived at all, the burst of music, the avalanche of orders and Aides-de-camp, the courtesy of Governor Amaral, had been all offered up as incense to the Union Docks. How the mistake arose does not appear, unless the look out had orders to telegraph the arrival of any craft with a more than usually imposing appearance. Even then he must have been impressed by tonnage simply, without regard to rig, but the origin of the brave reception accorded to the fortunate hero of the incident is of small moment. It gave great zest to the first hour of the entertainment, and many guests would rather have sacrificed an engagement, than the pleasure it afforded them. The real reception of danned by the previous rehearsal. The band again played "God Save the Queen" the Covernor and his briliant followers. confident of being in the right this time, were as courteously empresse as before, and when Sir Richard entered, he encountered ready salutations on every "side." The Press concludes with the remark "Not in any mere spirit of complimentary good humor, but with the fullest sincerity, the whole affair may be described as a brilliant success. pressed nien. We do not believe our THREE Consular student interpreters have and those on whom the arrangements de-

> REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS MOVE. MENT IN SHANGTUNG PROVINCE

volved heartily congratulated on their

greatly as to lead to the hope that fear of | ing letter from a Missionary friend at Thent-

TIENTSIN, 14th October; MR EDITOR -I hope you will deem the following account of sufficient interest to insert in your paper. Many will read and rejoice, while others will wonder and doubt whether these things are so. I propose to ex ending to the boundaries of the farthest improvement may perhaps be mainly attri- furnish a simple statement of facts, as un-About last February an aged stranger was

scen in one of the principal streets inside tact with new powers. England has a pedler of Cockrane street, fell into formation relating to the Roman Catholic partly done with the old liplomacy of the harbour from the Praya Wall East, near Religion, could be obtained: He was directed by some one to the Protestant chapel in care of the English Methodist new connection mission, located by the tower brella were left on the wall. Efforts have in the centre of the city. He cagerly sought the place; the native assistant who preached that day discoursed on the Beatitudes, dwelling expecially on the Blessedness of the pure in heart, because they shall see God. Matt. Chap. oth verse 8th. The stranger felt and manifested great joy on hearing such sentiments.

He subsequently made the following remarkable statements :- He lived in the township of Lon Ling 樂亭縣 in the province of Shantung distant from Tientsin was unprepared to die and that he was a very great sinner. He became very much 1. That the Association be called the depressed in mind in view of his sins. He could find no rest and satisfaction. -One 2.—That the Association shall consist of night he dreamed that he was conducted so grand and so enchantingly beautiful

He looked in, and saw that it was full of a member until the first subscription be light and splendor, and that inside were paid, nor be allowed to compete for prizes many such beings as was his conductor, who seemed to be very bappy. . On his endeavouring to enter, he was told that such as he was were not permitted to enter. No unclean and vile person was allowed within. to anchor the reserve bell buoy as soon as power to add to their number and fill up The great difference between himself and these inside was pointed out to him. He time to come; and if he became pure and daily conversation and conduct. clean, after death he could enter the palace

and join in its pursuits. derstand its meaning. Full of ardent longing to understand it, he at length fell asleep | remember that the work was commenced again, and dreamed substantially the same | and carried on till less than one month ago, dream.

friends, but could find no one who could not one in Lou Ling knew any thing about give any satisfactory explanation. He | the Bible or the Doctrines of the Bible as soon recovered from his illness, but his explained by Protestant missionaries. distress of mind found no relief, but rather increased in view of the vision. his feelings and told his dream. were utterly unable to answer his inquiries, but told him that at Tientsin there were Roman Catholics who could give him instruction. He without delay started for this city, and was directed to the Protestant

chapel above referred to. His story and his manifest earnestness and sincerity attracted considerable interest at the time. He spent several weeks here attending the chapel services, reading Christian books, and learning all be could regarding the new Doctrines, which he joyfully received. He finally returned home carrying some Christian books with him.

He appeared at Tientsin again, after several weeks, with a letter signed by a number of his neighbours and friends who had become duply interested in the books he made relating to what he had previously learned at Tientsin. The letter contained a reduest for a native christian to go to Lou Ling and explain the books more fully. It stated also that there was a considerable number who were very desirous of receiving instruction and that the interest was widening.

In accordance with this request, the methodist mission sent back with the old gentlemen a supply of books and one of their native assistants. The latter was absent about a month, and on his return he gave very interesting and wonderful details of the serious and profound attachment of a comparatively large number of the new truths, the "glad tidings." Soon afterwards two colporteurs were sent to Lon Ling who spint a month there, distributconfirmed on their return previous accounts, ed prepared for it. But as one of the two for six-and-thirty hours, but leaving members of the methodist mission was then absent at Shanghai, it was not at all convenient for the other member to leave Tien-

On the 4th of September, one of the missionaries started for the place. In nine or ten days he sent back to his associate intelligence of such interesting and encouraging nature, more than confirming the previous statements made by the Chipese, that the latter started for Lou Ling, to assist in the work of examining and baptism. both returned on the 29th ultimo.

I will briefly state some items of interest they have made known.

They have baptised after a very careful and prayerful examination 45 persons. whom 18 are women and 27 are men. There are several tens' more, a good proportion of whom are females, who desire baptism. The village (朱家標子) where the prinsurrounded on all sides by similar villages | to secure the dangerous spar and before distant from each other only a few li. the long, a new sail was bent and set. interest extends in all directions, some come on Saturday afternoon for 20, 30 and the next day (15th), when the weather, moeven 40 and more li, bringing their helding | derating slightly, again gave us a delusive and their food, to attend the Sabbath ser- hope that our trouble was over. But, in the second preaching service. One old man | weather in the S. E., which some said was aged 72, living 45 li distant was heard to a squall, others a shower, but at which the say that if the foreign teachers could afford | Captain looked gravely, held his tongue and to come 450 li, he could afford to come 45 li, made incessant reference to the barometer.

missionaries had arrived, one Sabbath remarked publicly on the duty of destroying | E., with a confused, tremendous sea runevery idol and instrument of idolatrons and superstition. On the following, day 17 families brought their images, pictures, &c., every thing they had which pertained to idolatrous worship, and burned them up in the presence of the native helper.

afternoon, to hear preaching.

The Sabbath seems to be observed with considerable propriety and strictness in regard to some things. For example, the Chinise Christians of their own accord have made a rule which is carefully observed. that among those who meet together for worship, and with those who remain during the intermission on the Sabbath, preparing and eating their refreshments, there discussed, nothing relating to cultivating the soil, or gathering the crops &c. The hapited chiefly by farmers, and those who attend the meetings being themselves farmers, or laboring on farms, this rule, it is manifest, is a practical one, and shows the sincerity and earnesiness of the people.

The Christians living in the village go to their work on the neighbouring farms, early in the morning; after breakfast about 9 singing, reading the scriptures and prayer, for half an hour, and then proceed to their work again. In the evening, after supper, they meet in the chapel for prayer de.

The women who believe are, as may be inferred from the fact that they have been already baptised, not nearly as reserved and retiring, as respectable Chinese females usual in the same building with the men, and Several of them are able to read.

ing with fervency and propriety, as engage unconverted. This desire manifests itself | sengers must feel with me confidence in the | were sent to Chefoo.

was told that he was not to die for some in their present public prayers, and in their ship and confidence in, respect and affection

the subject here, requesting the reader to without the presence and of a foreign mis-In the morning he told his dream to his | sionary, and that previous to last spring

The future will tell more perfectly than we now know the real nature and extent It occurred to him after a while that in his | the work. It appears to be an extensive neighbourhood, were some Roman Catholics and genuine turning from Idolatry to the (Chinese). He went to them, explained worship of the true God. - Very sincerely &c. prise, off the Corean coast.

THE "NEPAUL" IN A TYPHOON

The Japan Times Overland Mail contains an interesting letter descriptive of the typhoon encountered by the Nepaul on her last passage from Shanghai to Yokohama. The writer says :-

Starting from Shanghai at 2.30 A. M. of Tuesday, the 11th inst, we got into rough weather just outside of the light-ship and a most evil omen inaugurated our voyage. A man fell overboard and was drowned. By noon we were in the "open" and a strong N.E. breeze made us landsmen wish for fair weather. But it was not to be, and way or another until the Mandarin was thither they found great difficulties. Consea and sky were looking worse when, just man overboard" rang through the ship. A boat was lowered manned by an officer and 4 men, happily on this occasion the boat returned, after a most anxious quarter of an hour-with the man-and with the in the davits. The sea which washed this man overboard, swept another off the deck at the same time, but he was thrown on board again by the returning wave: this fact alone will give you some idea of the state of the sea at the time and of the skill and daring shown in launching the boat for examined strictly, after which we were down the river, but very soon after, the the rescue of the other poor Malay.

ing books and giving instruction. They the ship's course was changed to nearly N. in order to run out of the gale, if possible, and bore an invitation for some foreign and to secure a safe borth for us on the missionary to go and administer baptism to south coast of Japan. About midnight the those who on examination should be judg- | wind moderated, after blowing furiously course, a very heavy sea. The next day (13th) we had comparatively quiet weather and all hoped for a pleasant run up tsin for the necessary time. A native the coast of Japan. But we were to be preacher and his wife, were sent instead of disappointed. We had a bad night in rounding the cape and the weather became worse next day. Soon after noon another full, then a shift of wind to N. N. About 8.30 came another shout from the quarter master "wind shifted to S. Captain Hector had just gone to his cabin to get a little rest, but at the cry he was out and giving orders to shift the main trysail. Whilst lowering it, a sudden squall split the canvas into ribbons, and the Malays. panic-struck, let go the halyards and huddled together in the waist. The sea was then breaking all over the ship from stem to stern and rolling frightfully, and main boom, uncontrollable by the two three hands that remained at their posts. swaved about and threatened destruction to the deck house and the life boats. here it was that Captain Hector showed to cipal interest is, named after the family advantage. In his sleeping dress, and with clan, of whom the old gentlemen who came only his officers and the few English sailors to Tientsin is the head, is not large. It is to help him, he bandled the ropes managed

I pass over the night and the morning of vices, returning home Sabbath P.M. after the afternoon, we saw cloudy threatening and so he walks that distance Saturday | We had not been on deck ten minutes after dinner, before the full fury of a beavy gale The native helper, before the foreign was upon us. By 8 o'clock P M. the wind had increased to a furious gale from the S. ning and blinding rain, the ship rolling her boats under water. We were clearly in for | night, and in the morning resumed our bad weather, and the orders to "batten journey to a walled village 30 li distant, down batches and skylights" (and even the | where we were handed over to the Chinese coal bunkers) and to the men to stand by anthorities, who treated us in a very differthe boats with barchers and "in case of lent manner from the Coreans, giving as emergency not to stick at a trifle" (which | very little to, est, and the food of the very meant cutting away everything), showed us meanest and poorest kind. After two days all clearly that we were in great danger | detention, we resumed our journey towards Thus we fared all through the long and aux- Peking, travelling late and early for six ious night of the 15th-Early in the night | days, at the expiration of which we arrived she was but about, retracing her bld course, at the city of Moukden. During this time in order to run out of the hurricane if por- | we had to live on skillett and corn. The sible, and at all events, to gain an ofting. | Mandarin in Moukden refused to take us in The gangways in the waist—the large ports | hand and would give us nothing, so the shall be no secular topic introduced and through which cargo is passed in-were un- official in whose charge we were was obliged shipped before the worst of the storm, a to take us outside the city walls, to a cook very wise precaution, for the heavy seas shop, where a French missionary sent for village and the country around it being in- which came plunging over her bows would us, hearing of our distress. The Mandahave swept the main deck of everything, rins would not allow us to go. Finally, I

had these outlets not been provided. clone, we had about three quarters of an | where we were very kindly received and hour of comparative calm-but with heavy treated to a good dinner. The next day sea and blinding baffling rain. All through we were again taken into the city, but, as this, it was impossible to avoid noticing the on the preceding day, had to return to the anxious vigilance of the Captain. "How's cook shop at night, the Mandarins taking o'clock, they assemble at the chapel, for her head, quarter-master"-" How's the no notice of us. Having obtained permiswind now, quarter-master" every five sion, I took all the men with me to the minutes and constant reference made to the Frenchman, who appeared very much barometer and symplesometer. We passen- pleased, he again providing a good dinner gers were up all night and I am sure all sha- for all hands, and at 9 P.M. we sauntered red the communiter's anxious desire for "day ! back to the cook sliop." Next morning we light" for though the gale abated about 3, i were again taken into the city, where the A.M. there was a tremembous sea running authorities took charge of us, handing us and we were uncertain of our position. over to four different persons. One of these From this time till 8 A.M. the chief danger | gave us mats to sleep on; the others conly are. They meet for service oftentimes seemed to be from seas which no ship could ducted us to a goal or a sort of a cage, seen very desirous of hearing the Gospel jury and the way in which the Nepaul was mals confined. Seeing and smelling the throwing in the shade the wonderful Pruspreached themselves. The wife of the nat steered to avoid these was indeed wonder- filthiness of the place, we determined not to sian needlegun. It has not been so. Why? tive helper now there has had a great and ful. At last we got out of the 'yphoon, I remain in it unless compelled to do so I Because at the last meeting of the Academy salutary influence among the women. Some think about 9 A.M., and into fair weather rushed among them, gained the outside of of Sciences, an infallible member, M. Babitimes 20 or 30 women will bring what nee and heartily glad and deeply thankful were the prison and afterwards the outside of the net, demonstrated that the colossal cable dle and other light work they have to her we for a little rest when Captain Hector | walls, and was soon with the Frenchman, | which, in his own opinion, had engulphed house, and sit and work, while she reads passed the word "out of danger—a fair but only a few moments before the autho- so many millions, is to have a success as by the way, proposes now to "print them;" the scriptures and explains Bible to them. weather wind" and resuming our course rities arrived to apprehend us. The French- ephemeral as your great Reform demon-The Christians are represented as pray- | you know, about 10 P. M.

ing in singing bynens, if not with a strict and a man was drawn in by the machinery told the Mandarins we must be forwarded | Senator de Boisty gambol as a kid. He compliance with the rules of music, with a and crushed to death-but the good ship to Newchwang, and proper conveyances ran at Poet Laureate Belmontet to tell him deal of enjoyment and animation, with the herself suffered no damage, not making an provided for us. To this they at last the good tidings, and wound up with these spirit, if not with the understanding. They inch of water and established her character agreed and the next day saw us on our road words-"So, perfidious Albion is on the have what cannot be said generally of na- as one of the best sea boats affoat. Of the After passing through two large walled ci- brim of ruin; money is very scarce in Engtive church members in China, an affecting manner in which Captain Hector command- ties, we, on the seventh day arrived at land, as the rate of discount shows, and and profound sense of their personal sin- ed her-of his unequalled fortitude, courage Newchwang. On application at the Con- vet she throws millions and millions into fulness and unworthiness. They have an and alacrity under such circumstances of sulate, we were refused all or any aid, but the sea!" But Deputy Belmontet looked in the District of Yan Ping H The of an official notice was even tendered usardent desire for the conversion of their extreme peril I capacity for the sea!" But Deputy Belmontet looked in the District of Yan Ping H The simple presence of foreigners seeming to ardent desire for the conversion of their extreme peril, I cannot find words to ex- were well treated by the residents, and af- sad, instead of jubilant. 'Why! Is not own families, or neighbours, who are still press my opinion. Every one of the paster being well recovered from our fatigue, my news good, very good? England nearly

for her commander and his officers. The pas-Perhaps I have been too minute and too sengers presented Capt Hector with a comlengthy respecting this religious movement | plimentary address, testifying to their cour-He awoke full of astonishment, and for in Lou Ling, unprecedented so far as Chi- age and skill, to which Captain Hector rea long time, remained absorbed in the con- na is concerned, but I could not conclude to turned a modest reply ascribing the preservatemplation of his dream, but could not un- leave out any of the facts stated. I leave tion of the ship to a merciful providence favouring his own and his officer's endeavours

> LOSS OF THE "SURPRISE." (North China Daily News.)

WE have been favoured by Capt. McCasli with the following interesting particulars of the loss of the American schooner Sur-

On the 24th June, half an hour after midnight, we left the wreck in a sinking small Island, where the few inhabitants we saw treated us very kindly, giving us rice to eat; but wished us to go away as soon as we finished it. However, we remained until the storm abated on the next day, and tried to get back to the wreck, but the seawas running so high, that we were obliged to come back to the Island. On the following day we got into the boat, and kept to the North West, hoping to reach the coast of China. After sailing between 15 and 20 | miles, we observed a small village, and as the spoint where the Emperor terminated it was getting late, and we were all tired her observations and surveys, for about and hungry, we landed. But on our ap- twenty miles; and then came in sight of proach, we were surrounded by about 200 | the walls of the city of Say-ool, the capital natives, who would not allow us to go one and residence of the King . On their way ready to receive us. After a short delay | tinual shoals, rocks and sharp turnings, to before dinner, again that, horrible cry "a we were taken before the Mandarin in the open air, mats having been placed on the our Chinese cook, we made him understand what we wanted. After a long examination. we were escorted to a room where utmost peril and difficulty she was secured they gave us plenty of rice and fish to eat; but would not allow us to go road clear. The authorities came on board away. After the lapse of two days, and and presented the French with provisions, other Mandarin came, before whom we a fat ox amongst other things, and requested were strictly questioned as to our country, them to withdraw. Aftertaking drawings, our business there, and our appearances. soundings, and plans, the Admiral gave or-Even the buttons on our clothing were ders for the Deroulède to turn her course taken back to our room and kept there, Tardiff was fired at; both gunboats return-The wind increased continually and at until the arrival on the fourth day of some ed the fire and dispersed the soldiers. midnight the barometer was falling rapidly. other dignitary, who examined us again, Kang Hoa they were again fired at, and and again sent us back to our domicile to again were obliged to send a few shot in await the arrival of another Mandarin return. The forts seemed swarming with from the capital, who brought with him a soldiers, with flags, and armed with mus-Chinese interpreter to whose care we were kets. confided. He was very kind, giving us swords. After some little trouble the gunabundance of the best food procurable; and boats rejoined the Primarguet which had giving plenty of tobacco. Some of us being been waiting for them at the mouth of the sick, they brought medicines, and in short | river, and the squadron returned here. The endeavoured to keep us as comfortable as expedition leaves for Corea at the end of they could. At the expiration of 24 days, a letter a rived from a city distant 14 miles in a N. W. direction ordering us thither, the Emperor, have all had their heads cut but owing to the difficulty of travelling off. across the rugged, mountainous foot-paths, it required a whole day to travel the distance. We were kept in this city all night, and the next day were brought before the Mandarin, who gave each of us a suit of clothes, and enquired how we had been treated at other places where we were

way towards the principal city of Corea. situated near the Chinese frontier. In this | nied me in the Spring, in the voyage trom instance, being provided with horses, after | Corea to Chefoo, I succeeded in inducing two days' smart riding we reached the city; having been very kindly treated during the formation, they told me that about the There we were taken to a government of the month of August) a small vessel from building where two large rooms with a the country of the West hal appeared on large yard in front were given us to pass the coast of Corea in the Province of Phieng the night in, and where we were treated an-so, which is in the extreme north west of very kindly, every thing we asked for being | the kindom. She was endeavouring to asgiven us. Next morning we were taken | cend the river to reach the city, of Phianlooked on its very kilully, making each of | ready arrived almost off the city when she us a present, and an rously enquired if we | grounded on a sand bank. The Governor had been well treated on our journey at once sent to the king's father for instructhrough Corea. On the 16th day after our | tions, whether he should put to death those arrival, the Mandarin appointed to escort on board or should burn them and the vessel us to China arrived, and we, being provided | together. The king's father replied to burn with pomes, started on our journey the the vessel and all hands. This barbarous next day. For two days, our way lay through a wild and uninhabited country, but the close of the second day brought us to what is called the Corea Gate, a wall about 30 feet long, and 20 feet high, having a gate. or passage through it, which divides Corea

We stopped in the neighbouring town all took a German and a Chinaman with me When we got into the centre of the Cy- and proceeded to the missionary's place,

THE COREA FRENCH SHIPS FIRED INTO-AN AMERICAN SCHOONER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

REPORTED MURDER OF CREW AND PAS-

SENGERS. The North China Daily News of Oct. 12 contains the following communication from a correspondent at Chefoo :- "The French admiral returned from Corea a few days ago. The exploring squadron having reached the Bay of Prince Jerome, the Corean pilot on board pointed out the month of the river leading to the capital. The gunboat Dergulède commanded by Lient. Richy was immediately ordered off to sound, and if possible to reach the town of Kang Hoa; about one third of the way up to the capital. The gunboat ascended the river against a current running five miles an hour, and found it practicable as far as Kang Hoa. and the Commander having made drawings of the Island on which this town is situated, condition, and in the evening landed on a and also a plan of the river, returned to the Admiral. The next day the Admiral ombarked on board the Deroulede, and in company with the Tardiff made his way up to Kang Hoa. It appears that the steamer Emperor had lately reached this place by handled by two soldiers. Decidently every- will find themselves attached by this pecuanother channel of the same river, which meets the stream ascended by the French gunboats at that spot and a town on the other bank was taken by the Captain of the Emperor for the capital. The French gunboats continued the ascent of the river from gether with the rapidity of the current, brought them to a stand several times. ground for us to sit on. With the help of They found several stone forts along the river side, with guns mounted. On their way the Mandarius collected a fleet of junks to bar the passage; but after a warning and

a round shot, they dispersed and left the baron." "Stop," replied the other, not to die from hunger in Paris, as many The soldiers also were Japanese men of letters and artists have done.

The Coreans who held intercourse with

The following is from the Chefoo correspondent of the Shanghai Recorder, being part of a letter received by the French Admiral from the Rev. P. Ride, Apostolic Missionary : "On the 30th September we were at anchor near Woody Island on the Coast of Corea. During the night a Corean boat, with two natives on board, approached the At about 9 A. M., we were again on our | Derou'cde . Having recognised in one of them one of the sailors who had accompathem to come on board. Among other injourney, with plenty to eat and drink, middle of the seventh moon (about the and order was executed."

> Mr Sandford, United States Cousul here. has received more news with regard to the "small vessel," viz., that brought by a junk which arrived here last evening from the Corea, reporting that while entering harbor the master was warned by the crew of a junk which he met, not to go up the River as the natives were up in arms, having destroying a foreign vessel with all her crew, thus ap parently confirming the report brought by the French Fleet. The General Shermon left Caefo : on the 9th August. Capt. Pres ton, the o mer of the vessel, was on board at the time and should the melancholy news prove true, it is to be deeply regretted that is wile is en route for Shanghae. There were also on board two gentlemen from Chefoo, namely a Mr Thomas, a linguist, and Mr Bogarth, and it is feared they have all met the fate of the crew, on board the schooner. The murder of the crew of the General Sherman, is said to have been ordered by the King, This fact, taken in con nection with the execution of those held communication with the Emperor on the occasion of her recent visit, would go far to point to the Government as the author of the persecution of the missiona ries, in which they were prompted probably by the usual hatred of foreign intrusion.

ECHOES FROM THE CONTINENT.

This is the title of a series of papers commenced in the Morning Herald, intended once a week to echo the doings of high life and the tone of society on the continent. We have already given some extracts from these papers, and now continue them. The writer says :-

You would suppose that the success of the Atlantic Telegraph was acclaimed on the banks of the Seine as the greatest mohave received on board without serious in- where there were about a thousand crimidern victory of the arts of peace, almost Si Fig. the rest of our party intendwe ran for Yokohama where we arrived, as man refused to let us go until a proper strations. That sinister prophecy has terriplace was provided for us and proper food. fied to death the French shareholders—who During the hurricane we lost three boats After two days he took us into the city and are only in their teens, true while it made

Laureate Belmoutet replied, "And it is the met the enemy, and were defeated. The very imminence of England's ruin which Governor is at present re-organizing his dismays me so much; she will be unable to force and has issued a call for more men repay us the millions she owes to Napoleon | doubtless intending to make sure this time the Great and to France!" The conversa- of tranquilizing those turbulent "strangers" tion between the two Anglophobists then of whom tradition says, that many years turned upon literature.

the transition from Paris to St. Petersburgh | Hakkas) would eventually attempt to usurp is but natural. Last week when Prince the land. Whether he saw a spirit of rapa-Gortchacow, Vice Chancellor of All the city in them, or more energy, manliness. Russias, received a telegram from New and enterprise than in the effeminate of his York of only a few hours' date, he exclaid own kith and kin, and just what proportion med-"The ocean has ceased to exist, true; of Punti jealousy and self importance may but that is not a reason why the public have been mixed up in the premonitory. European law should be no more." Who would have telieved that the Rus-

an excellent method to bury quickly the may pass, comes to put it into execution great deal of time and money to the go- freedom restored. It is not strange then. vernment. The idea is a very sensible one. | that at the first sound of Harpies' wings all James Rothschild has taken the pen from the creeks and bayous until the call has he is putting the last stroke to a comedy pade. entitled Baron et Financier. I celio one or two crackers of that endless firework of witticism. One of those financiers who became millionaires as by enchantment a few years ago, when speculation was a sort | tasteful and confortable a class as the Tsz' of frenzy, and who had formerly occupied the modest situation of a clerk at the baron's, came to see him some time ago. and looked rather preoccupied. "What is the matter with you " said the Baron to Mr M.; "you seem auxious, and yet you are very rich now ?" "True," answered Mr M.; "but I do feel that my social rank is much below my fortune; I should think that I could also pretend to be a am a banker, and you are only an industrick, and l'industrie n'a jumais fait que des chevaliers." Baron James de Rothschild is one of the most witty men in the empire of France! However, should fiasco be the fate reserved for his comedy, be is sure

Only a fortnight since Malbousquet died from starvation. Nay, only last week Benjamin Pitteau committed suicide through want. Both were well known in the and delicate point, which if well seitled in republic of letters, and the Constitutionnel | all its bearings would add something to the reported with much pathos the funeral of comfort and quetude of tourists into the poor Malbousquet. Yet M. Paul Limay- | country. Has a private party a right to fly rac, chief editor of the inspired journal, | their national flag / Or is it good policy for offered those last days to make to the poor | them to exercise that right, if it should be the munificent donation of 100,000 francs | conceded? Complying with the advice of if another Parisian organ, L'Union, could | the contra view we set sail without such prove its assertion that the Constitutionnel | emblem of nationality on board, as it was had been disavowed since his editorship by | maintained that the absence of the flag would the French government. L'Union having prevent sanggling, and no obstacle real shown that the Constitutionnel had received for imaginary would stand in the way of the wrote to M. Limayrac to claim the 4000l. | way of scarch. Now, I suppose it is well for the poor. No answer. Wednesday known that "olo custom' has established a last the editor of L'Union sent another | species of illicit trade, which is so common letter to M. Limayrae to the same effect.

Paris, and she is now at Baden-Baden, the wing of their employers by some tempowhere she is to rest a month upon the rary device of their own. This attempt is laurels she has won in London. She sang perhaps invariably made, if the tourists at a soince intime, given by Naudin. . The should be foreigners; and in any case the Maestro Auber accompanied her on the plea of the men is that their work is hard piano, and said, "I never saw any canta- and their wages meagre (a few candareens trice approaching so much to Malibran." in addition to their pare), and they wish to From Balen-Baden Lucca goes to Berlin. turn a penny to keep thomselves in tobacco-She is the musical right arm of the King | money for the voyage. Hem si possis recte : si of Prussia, and it is to be hoped that Count Von Bismarck will not be jealous

end of the battle of Custoza, an august | to the consequent ill will of the men, and to inquire how things were progressing? | be quietly reshipped at the first favourable The Royal correspondent dictated to an opportunity. Can any one give a practicable aide de camp the following answer :- "Il solution to the difficulty, which grows out the wound of Amedeus." The nide de lagainst a great and oppressive government cann wrote, "Il fant a penser, m'aider." which words are pronounced exactly as the first ones, although completely differing in | about for the most convenient arrangement; sense, which is. "You must prepare to of our baggage, when we came upon sundry exorable logic in the interpretation given by the aide de camp to the answer dictated by the King. Let us hope that, if not erected as close to the side planks (lengthkilled, he has been promoted.

Not "star of the Empire," Mr Editor. but three individuals took their way, pro posing to make an excursion up the West River. "Ah? the West River again," says some one, and then thinks aloud.

WESTWARD.

That rubs close; but another, ready to encourage a weak brother, calls out "keep it before the people;" not a bad kind of matter, by the way, and quite suitable for some very good purposes. With this for an apology to all who have hitherto gone over, written or read upon this route. would state that our company was composed of Mr A. S. Bickmore, for some time in charge of the Mollusca Department of Cambridge Museum U.S.; Mr C. L. Weed Photographic Artist from Hongkong; and the writer of this article. Mr B. proposed

Kwai Lum 桂 临 the Capital of Kwong ing to proceed no farther than the last named place, from whence Mr W. would return with many choice artistic mementos of the fine scenery which we expected to see. The "Chiel amang us" who took some notes and if they should often be considerably by. might not the intense heat, 90° to 98° in the boat and 130° outside, entitle a man to

a little restlessness and to be slightly erratic! To secure a suitable conveyance was our first care—amounting almost to anxiety: busy (Aug. 1st) impressing boats right and Department of Shui Hing 肇慶府 I be as effective as if all sorts of insignia had ruined!" ejaculated Senator de Boissy, have since learned that the Braves went, been displayed.

ago before these internecine quarrels began. In these days of electric communication, some punti seer prophesied that they (the symptoms, does not now seem to be known.

The system of impressment, however sian soldiers would turn Cincinnatis? Yet right and beneficial it may prove under the it is so. Moreover, they are trying to make | righteous management of a good governof the most warlike of animals the most ment, is a fruitful source of corruption and pacific labourer. I am told that Homeric oppression here, where the remuneration ploughs are cast in England for Russia, of the impressed is cut down to about one where a large number of elephants are ex- | degree or more below the lowest rate of pected from Taschkend. The plough is customary hire. Fifty boats may be redrawn by an elephant, and the furrows it | quired; but, by the time the last of the digs look as so many little valleys. What hungry train through whose hands the order dead on a field of battle! Each plough is some hundred or more luckless skippers thing looks peace in Russia. In the inte- liar process. From all these, except the rior whole regiments are erecting the earth- number required, every possible cash of works of projected railways, thus saving a ransom money will be taken and their Let us return to Paris, where the dille- liable craft, who may be so fortunate, betantis of literature are in eastney. Baron take themselves to flight and hide away in his ear to commit it to his right hand, and been filled up and the returns have been

At length, after much difficulty we succeeded in engaging a Ho Fan boat in gi All which, although not belonging to so Tung 紫洞般, has the recommendation of being able to traverse the upper courses of such streams as have swift currents and are broken with rapids, and thus preventing the necessity of changing conveyance, which as a rule can only be done at great disadvantage when our Celestial friends hold the long end of the lever; especially is this the case if there be any external evidence that the travellers are probably moneyed meh. There are two other classes of boats equally available for up-river

tourists, viz: the spacious Lo Lung 之能 fill so called from their place of origin on the East River, and the smaller Ho Sai p] the named from their birth-place opposite Shui Chau To on the

Just here I might allude to a disputed such disavoyals, M. de Riancey | Custom House Officers doing their duty by that it may be pronounced universal, viz : I will let you know when the money is the boatmen always expect to be able in a quiet way to carry a little salt, at least, and Pauline Lucca passed three days in have it passed through by or pass it under

non, onocunque rem, made rem. It is of no use to tell the skipper that a grain of smuggled salt will not be al-Paris is to have very so n a theatre blowed on board the boat, for the childish exclusively German. Is it to disgust the presumption of Chinamen on the ignorance Freuch of the Rhenan frontiers, or to and want of perception in foreigners is profamiliarise them with the Teutonic tongue? verbial; and, if before setting sail you clear the boat of all the small stock in trade. I wind up with Royalty. Towards the | you will have to assume the risks incident personage telegraphed from Paris to a will be obliged to make a daily search or Royal brother present on the field of battle | expect the same or similar merchandize to panser Amédée." "We must dress of a comparatively insignificant offence

Once fairly under way we began to look help me." There was a large dose of in- bags of salt. Search being instituted, some were found here and some there, about onehalf being neatly done up behind bulkhelds wise of the boat) as possible and athwart the various compartments. The work was so boldly and cleverly done, that a glance into the hold would have led one to imagine that nothing was there but our own boxes of provisions, chemicals, de. Indeed we came near taking one large package of salt (neatly done up in a basket) under our own special protec-Claudite jam rivos, pueri; sut prata bibetion - each one supposing that it belonged to the luggage of the other two. The mistake of thus promiscuously mingling their freight with ours, was speedily corrected by requiring all the salt to be placed in the two forward compartments, and our own baggage removed to those amidships. After some consideration as to what was best to be done next, the Captain was reminded of his breach of trust in bringing the salt on board contrary to our assurance beforehand that we would not allow our presence to screen any unlawful proceedings, and was then told that all the responsibility would be on himself. To turn informers to make the overland trip to Hankow rin and give up the salt to the first revenue cutter we should meet, was more than we felt prepared to do out of pity towards the poor ragged boatmen, who toiled at the tow-line under a sun, that would have striken down a white man in a few minutes. The very path along which they trudged was hot enough to burn our feet through ordinary shoes: still they leaned to their braces, keeping regular step (as they always do, to prevent oscillation in the main line) hour after hour in the wearisome drag, every now and then one of them dropping out and going down the bank for a dip in the water, very much as do those buffalos, which the plough boys release from their for our Governor, of martial renown, was toil at intervals and lead down to the river for a refreshing bath. We concluded to left to carry an expedition against the Pun- leave our flagless boat to the kind care tis and Hakkas (especially the latter) who of the first Custom House on the way; but were engaged in one of their regular feuds one after another was passed and no signs the simple presence of foreigners seeming to

Begging pardon for let us hurry on. Wit we arrived at Fat Sh spent the night I ca the heat was intense a astir. We were glad caldron, and in a kin tion pressed on next a 西南. Coming to a extremity of this place for breathing, and a buted to refreshing sl merly given some acce a communication to ye "Up the North River to pass it over with a striking resemblance bluff at Lion-whel 獅子竇 bears to t face looking to the So short distance below t the districts of Nám I Shui = nt and the ceived by a back view river some distance al The Spectre Brave R The stream between Fa

Tung 紫 洞 and nea

of the villages known

were visited. Allusio

and adventitious obje

No. 1131 —(

North River journal, popular tradition cons lated; but as we passe that time I could mot observation as to theu a good opportunity on I determined to see for we found them to be a intended to be a kind facing, terraced in pla blocks of basalt laid structure and varying long and from five to in diameter. The nur vary from three to sev but the prevailing nu five and seven. It is such rocks now exis neighbourhood-at les ledge of the Chinese, a that in all their travels anything like them. that their peculiar of black color are calcu people with superstiti their origin. If a care nation of the localit geologist should prove precludes the possibi having broken throu this columnar basalt sent position, the er wards been collected a found, by generation it would be interesting they came. My own: have been brought fro of the Province by th probably from Yan Fà where the "Candle (which I half believe a stone) are situated a Clear River at a point 部 洲 and Lok Che On the opposite sid short distance from th there is a huge bould Bank, which is quite s be twenty or twenty fir

is rather longitudinal

ed the "Betel nut"

curiosity, about whi

thrown its charms. I

of being loosely placed

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be drawn underneath

boulder is a kind of I

p inded in the air and

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through Sz im kau **

gler's" creek a narrow

Shortly after leaving

from its position!

nects the mouth of the main stream of the we 语 /I. Although t commonly applied to it is always written S the sound being near the offensive idea i changes are not un sometimes being thro preserved under the g phrase, e. g. "sow". easily heard as "pig r spoken, but is writte Emerging from this cr ished at the immense Kong and the turbid or its waters. So thorou with the earthy mater strength of the curren tling goes on with sur that the blades of the about two feet below to heavy clouds of mud a the impression of moving goon of a few inches in deep current of as man out the high mountain dense forests of moss could easily imagine my on the old Missiseppi. island with a desolate a fort on its lower pointhave been built up style i. c. presenting the huge embrazure inters masoury, rather than t pierced with embrazure land we touchedat Ts'in a market town situated of the mouth of a small down from Sz Yi dist West River from the few perches below the tween Kolu高要 an

One noteworthy obje ed our attention was river bank. This struc way down from the mo Gap, varying in heigh thirty feet with a base venty five, and here an culverts or sluices co granite and fitted with wood, which close by th water and open by th within when the river able stage. By thes which has percolated drawn off and an out

Districts.

, and were defeated. The present re-organizing his ssued a call for more men. ling to make sure this time those turbulent "strangers" internecine quarrels began, prophesied that they (the ther he saw a spirit of rapaor more energy, manliness. han in the effeminate of his

Эстовек 18, 1866.

tion says, that many years eventually attempt to usurp in, and just what proportion sy and self importance may ed up in the premonitory not now seem to be known, of impressment, however cial it may prove under the gement of a good governul source of corruption and where the remuneration is cut down to about one below the lowest rate of . Fifty boats may be rey the time the last of the rough whose hands the order s to put it into execution. or more luckless skippers lves attached by this pecufrom all these, except the d, every possible cash of will be taken and their d. It is not strange then, sound of Harpies' wings all o may be so fortunate, heto flight and hide away in havous until the call has

ter much difficulty we sucning a Ho Fan boat 何 夏曾 lough not belonging to so mortable a class as the Tszi Th, has the recommendation traverse the upper courses as have swift currents and h rapids, and thus preventy of changing conveyance, e can only be done at great when our Celestial friends and of the leven; especially if there be any external evie travellers are probably There are two other classes elly available for up-river he spacious Lá Lung 之間 om their place of origin on er, and the smaller Ho Sai amed from their birth-place Chan 韶 洲 府 on the

and the returns have been

might allude to a disputed oint, which if well settled in would add something to the a ende of tenrists into the a private party a right to fly that ! Or is it good policy for se that right, if it should be amplying with the advice of done monthly list set sw. we ionality on board, as it was it the absence of the flag would gling, and no obstacle real vould stand in the way of the Officers doing their duty by Now. I suppose it is well do custom. has established a it trade, which is so common e pronounced universal, viz : -dways expect to be able in a arry a little salt, at least, and through by or pass it under eir employers by some tempotheir own This attempt is iably made, if the tourists igners; and in any case the en is that their work is hard es meagre (a few candarcens their rice), and they wish to to keep thomselves in tobaccovoyage. Mem si possis reele : si de rem. mento rem.

use to tell the skipper that ruggled salt will not be alard the boat, for the childish of Chinamen on the ignorance erception in foreigners is proif before setting sail you of all the small stock in trade. to assume the risks incident uent ill will of the men, and I to make a daily scarch or ne or similar merchandize to hipped at the first favourable Can any one give a procticable e difficulty, which grows out ratively insignificant offence t and oppressive government

under way we began to look most convenient arrangement e, when we came upon sundry Search being instituted, some are and some there, about oneatly done up behind bulkheads secto the side planks (lengthoat) as possible and athwart empartments. The work was cleverly done, that a glance d would have led one to imothing was there but our of provisions, chemicals, de. came near taking one large salt (neatly done up in a er our own special protecone supposing that it bene luggage of the other two. of thus promiseuously mingling with ours, was speedily coruiring all the salt to be placed rward compartments, and our removed to those amidships. consideration as to what was ne next, the Captain was reis breach of trust in bringing pard contrary to our assurance hat we would not allow our reen any unlawful proceedings, told that all the responsibility himself. To turn informers the salt to the first revenue ould meet, was more than we to do out of pity towards the boatmen, who toiled at the ler a sun, that would have a white man in a few minutes. along which they trudged was o burn our feet through ordistill they leaned to their ng regular step (as they always t oscillation in the main line) our in the wearisome drag, d then one of them dropping g down the bank for a dip in ry much as do those buffalos, ough boys release from their als and lead down to the river ing bath. We concluded to agless boat to the kind care

ustom House on the way; but

ther was passed and no signs

notice was even tendered us-

esence of foreigners seeming to e as if all sorts of insignia had

Recging pardon for so long a detention. let us hurry on. Without further incident we arrived at Fat Shan [] where we spent the night I can hardly say slept, for the heat was intense and not a breath of air astir. We were glad to get out of this caldron, and in a kind of parboiled condition pressed on next day as far as Sai Nám 西南. Coming to anchor at the Western extremity of this place, we had ample room for breathing, and a gentle breeze contributed to refreshing slumber. Having formerly given some account of this region in a communication to your columns, entitled "Up the North River," I may be allowed to pass it over with a note pointing to the striking resemblance which the face of the bluff at Lion-whelp Sluice or Bayou 獅子 酱 bears to the side view of a lion's face looking to the South It is situated a one who would take an interest in the reshort distance below the boundary between Shui = 1 and the likeness is only perriver some distance above its position.

The Spectre Brave Rocks 陰兵石 on

Tung 紫 洞 and near to or in the midst we found them to be a long wall, apparently intended to be a kind of sea wall or river 角厚, partly in Ts'ing un 清涼 and facing, terraced in places and composed of blocks of basalt laid cross wise in the structure and varying from two to three feet | aga not the floods of the North River ; the long and from five to eight inches or more other, the "Mulberry Garden" Levee in diameter. The number of angles or faces vary from three to seven and perhaps more. but the prevailing numbers seemed to be five and seven. It is certainly true that no such rocks now exist in the immediate rivers in a direction South and East, and neighbourhood—at least not to the knowledge of the Chinese, and the boatmen aver that in all their travels they have never seen anything like them. It is not strange then | South. It also extends into the district of that their peculiar crystalline shape and black color are calculated to inspire the people with superstitious ideas relative to from the principal article of culture the their origin. If a careful scientific examihaving broken through and thus placed with some five miles of extra dyke ou they came. My own surmise is that they | same fifty years ago it was raised to near have been brought from the northern part | twenty five feet. The breadth of the top vaof the Province by the North River, and rious from eight to twelve feet, and at the probably from Yan Fà District 仁化縣 where the "Candle Rocks" (which I half believe are metamorphic limestone) are situated and visible from the Clear River at a point between Shin Chan 韶洲 and Lok Cheung 樂昌.

On the opposite side of the river and a short distance from these spectral objects. there is a huge boulder lying against the Bank, which is quite steep. This rock may be twenty or twenty five seet in length and is eather longitudinal in shape. It is called the "Betel nut" and is regarded as a curiosity, about which superstition has thrown its charms. It has the appearance of being loosely placed in position, and it is averred that the bight of a sewing thread. one end held on either side of the rock can be drawn underneath, showing that the boulder is a kind of mahomet's coffin susp inded in the air and yet the most violer t noo is dashing against it when entirely subinerged by the high water, fail to move it from its position

Shortly after leaving Sai nam we passed

through Sz im kan 私藍深 "salt smuggler's" creek a narrow stream which conmain stream of the west river or Sai Kong commonly applied to this connecting link, it is always written Sz-iu káu 思 賢深 phrase, e. g. "sow" Peak 猪姆 囝 easily heard as "pig mother" Peak when spoken, but is written 珠帽面 &c. Emerging from this creek we' were astonished at the immense volume of the Sai Kong and the turbid curdled appearance of its waters. So thoroughly saturated is it with the earthy material that even in the strength of the current the process of settling goes on with such marked rapidity, that the blades of the oars, dipping only Canton. about two feet below the surface, bring up a market town situated on the eastern side of the mouth of a small stream which comes few perches below the boundary line be-

Districts. ed our attention was the dyke along the the water or with the tide. Between the river bank. This structure extends all the float and the shore, rows of poles, ranged at way down from the mouth of the Shiu Hing | right | angles with the float and at con-Gap. varying in height from twenty to venient intervals, are set up and secured thirty feet with a base of from fifty to se- in position by stays and anchors against venty five, and here and there pierced with the current. From these, small baskets culverts or sluices constructed of hewn are suspended by ropes and allowed to granite and fitted with heavy flood-gates of float or drag on the surface of the water wood, which close by the force of the rising | with the mouths up stream, thus constidrawn off and an outlet is furnished to who make it a business to collect by hand, immediately transferred to a position of

small creeks and rivulets, which must also so to speak, from any portion of the river honor and trust in the capital. Illustrative high water. During a rise in the river constant watch is kept over the structure, and at the first appearance of a fissure in the embankment an alarm is sounded, which causes the anxious villagers to assemble in force and speedily repair what might in a short time bring ruin and desolation to their fields and homes. The case is precisely similar to the contingencies and solicitude that harrass the planters along the lower mississippi, where the work of a single crawfish would in one night occasion such a breach in the levee as could not be repaired until the damage sought to be avoided would be effectually accomplished.

The character and extent of the levee

system in the great Delta of this Province

would afford scope for the energies of any

search, and would astonish all who would the districts of Nam Hoi and Sam | take the trouble to glance over a faithful sketch of the region, presenting the dykes in detail. They are often not ceived by a back view, from a point up the recognized as we pass along the rivers and creeks in boats, and are frequently not visible on account of their distance back from the stream. How long a period has elapsed since they were first erected, is now beyond our power to dis-The stream between FatShan # | | and Tsz cover although some records would indicate about one thousand years as their probable Doubtless much of the work espeof the villages known by the latter name, cially the minor portions has been effected

> partly in Sam Shui = 1 district, guards 夏星, is a bulwark against desolation from the west. This latter extends from near the junction of the west and north affords direct protection to the western portion of Nam Hoi district 南海縣 on the West and partly on the North and Shun Tak 順 德縣 and takes its name mulberry, although rice and other vegetabase it measures about sixty. Some idea of the labor and money expended may be derived from these figures, and some conception formed of its importance when we find that direct protection, in this one district, is afforded by it to about thirty thousand acres of taxable land. The great flood from the west—To Kwong 道 光 thirteenth year

-thirty years ago, broke through this levee and dooded the whole region, rising even in the western suburbs of Canton to the height of several feet, and forcing the people to escape from their houses in boats and our rafts constructed from doors and windows. It occurred in the fifth month and was followed on the sixteenth of the the water subsided, the loss of life and the destruction of property being heyond all calculation. For several months "cheap rice" had to be furnished by government and private subscription to the suffering people, until the cultivation of the desola-ted fields could again be resumed. It is not strange then, that during high water nects the mouth of the North River with the those great fortifications against so resistless an enemy, should be guarded with Although the above is the name | scrupulous care. The force with which the water pours through a crevasse when once fairly opened is almost beyond comprehension. I recollect having witnessed such a the sound being nearly preserved whilst scene during a flood in the Mississippi, at a the offensive idea is suppressed; such point on the right bank a few miles above changes are not unfrequent, the idea News Orleans. Large barges filled with sometimes being thrown out, and again stone were towed near the Crevasse and preserved under the garb of a more polite | sunk, but no sooner done than swept away by the torrent, whilst the sugar plantations as far as the eye could reach were submerged, and the vast plain surging with breakers, with here and there the smoke stack of asugar mill peering up above the desolation. The breach was finally closed by commencing on either side and driving huge piles by steam, which were strongly backed up as the work advanced—a combination of skill and power not likely to be very soon at the disposal of the villagers around

Along this portion of the River (above heavy clouds of mud and sand, giving one Ts'ing Ki) there are some fine specimens of the impression of moving over a shallow la- the Tallow Tree, behind the leves on the goon of a few inches in depth instead of a left bank, and quite convenient for any one deep current of as many fathoms. Leaving desirous of examining their peculiar charactattempting to escape by the South Gate, out the high mountain-hills or substituting | teristics. We also observed in this reach many was accidentally drowned in the river. His dense forests of moss draped cypress, I contrivance or rathera goodly number of one body was recovered by the rebels and decould easily imagine myself once more affoat particular form of apparatus, for collecting cently interred. The remains, having afon the old Missiseppi. Passing by a long fish spawn, which floats on the surface of terwards been obtained by his friends, island with a desolate and forsaken looking | the water : so say the Chinese ; but in what were brought back to his native district. fort on its lower point—the fort seeming to particular form whether attached to any Divine horrors were paid them as they have been built up in regular Chinese foreign substance or not, whether on the passed through Canton; and it is said that style i. c. presenting the appearance of one surface or near it, I cannot say, as the sea- the Emperor was deeply grieved at the loss huge embrazure interspersed with lines of son was past, which seems to be during the the country sustained by his untimely end. masoury, rather than that of a strong wall stage of high water. The current here is He had not yet attained to the prime of pierced with embrazures—passing by this is- such as to collect the light drift into a manhood, being only some thirty years of furthered by a long bamboo float moored at a suitable distance from the shore, and smooth and quiet. The float is composed tween Kolu 高要 and Sam Shui 三水 some two or three feet in diameter and several hundred feet in length, and is so anchor-One noteworthy object which here arrest- ed as to rise and fall with the variations of

be dyked on either side -so far as may be where an inducement may offer. The eggs of his great virtue it is recorded, that when necessary to reach the limit and level of are hatched in tanks, and after the fishlets he arrived at Shiu Hing, the Department bave attained the length of an inch or so, they are sold as "fish flowers" 無花 from which large ponds are stocked and the tanks of fish-mongers eventually supplied. One singular arrangement connected with this trade in "fish flowers," is the method of transportation. To carry earthen jars or wooden buckets of sufficient capacity would be too laborious; so. bamboo baskets are used. The lining of these vessels must be water proof; but any preparation containing oil would destroy the fish; another material must then be sought, and it is found in fresh buffalo chips. The baskets are thoroughly coated inside with this bovine composition, which, when allowed to dry, is at once impervious to and insoluble in water, is very light and quite durable.

If we peep over that great dyke, we find the villagers engaged in the cultivation of rice, the lotus, and taro and such other vegetables and tubers as abound in Chinese markets, whilst on this side they are catering to the weakness of the palate for something to help along the substantials of their neighbors. Here are corrals for geese-what would a Chinese jollification be without roast goose 1-thousands of them are being reared for market on the gentle grassy slopes of the dyke near Wing On Hai 永安墟. were visited. Allusion to these singular by gradual stages of development and may | One or two gooseherds and a dog or two and adventitious objects was made in my be comparatively of modern origin. But attend each flock, which they have certain-North River journal, and the legend or there are some of the main structures, ly brought into a fair state of discipline. popular tradition connected with them re- which bear marks of age, that must have It may be evening; and then one herdsman lated; but as we passed them after dark at | had something like can immediate and si- | is seen near the corral emptying quantities. that time I could not speak from personal multaneous erection. Looking at them of light-grained paddy on the ground, observation as to their character. Having from Canton as a centre, there are two while the geese are being driven up by the says that after he set sail (having accepted a good opportunity on the present occasion, great dykes which are of the first impor- other for their evening meal, previous to no presents) it occurred to him to look over 6d., and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for I determined to see for myself. On landing tance; one of them, Shek Kok Levee Z entering the inclosure for the night—bun- the baggage of his family, lest their honesty stepping Front Teeth, warranted never to change to keep them from becoming too obstrepe- Finding an elegant inkstone in one box, he Percha, ba. 6d. per hox. rous before morning. The walls of the cor- demanded whence it came; to which query ral are about two feet high, and composed no satisfactory answer being given, he imof the geese, and at or near the opposite end a common bamboo boat awning is erected in the ground for the keeper, allowing him room enough to sit erect or to lie down under cover. Here he keeps guard and, we trust, enjoys sound and refreshing slumber in the midst of his noisy and malodo-

Many devices too are to be seen, for taking fish from the river, the most common being the inverted bent lever dip-net. The most singular management of this latnation of the locality by some practical bles are also largely grown. The whole ter (on a small scale) which we saw, was geologist should prove that the formation | length of the portion in Nam Hoi district | that of two persons in a small boat pushed precludes the possibility of a trap dyke is reckoned to be upwards of thirty miles, by one of them with two oars, while the department called Tun Chau received the other, with the fulcrum of his lever resting title of Shiu Hing Fu 聲 思情; and this columnar basalt on or near the pre- the outside; i.e. at the various points on the bow, conducted the dipping operasent position, the crystals having after- of greatest danger, an outer one is tion. A small swab of cotton yarn tied to the district of Ko Iu 层 要, of which Shiu wards been collected and arranged, as now built so as to present a double line a short piece of fir root or other light mafound, by generations long since passed, for defence in case of accident. The height | terial was dipped in a thin flour paste and it would be interesting to know, whence at first was about nineteen feet; afterwards thrown forward into the water some fifteen feet in front of the boat. The latter was then gently pushed up to it, until the lowered net was brought quite underneath, when by a sudden hoist, the fish-mostly small, sometimes large—were taken in the act of enjoying the bait. This operation was continually repeated, and, in the course of a day, it is said that from fifteen to twenty catties of fish are taken by one boat.

By this time we have arrived at Wang ch'á sz 檔 杏 司. Not being visible from the river, we could only conclude that the official buildings, or yamun of the squire, must be in a condition similar to all of the same class to be seen elsewheremaking remarkable advances towards a state of utter ruin. A creek of medium size enters the river at this point, and at its mouth we saw several boats loading and seventh month by a fearful typhoon or gale unloading large bales of tobacco leaf, which which continued for four days and nights is grown to some extent in this section. and no doubt contributed much to the The greater portion, however, of the ingreat height of the water, as it blew from ternal trade in this article comes down by the East. After three months and more the North river from the Northern part of the Province There being little to interest the eye here, the prospect is more pleasing on the opposite side of the river, where we see the village of Sha Po 步村 quietly looking out from a beautiful grove of dark green foliage The place is particularly notable among the Chinese, as being the native village of Chéung Kwok Leung 張國 樑. This man commenced his career as a leader of banditti, but vielding to the kind exhortations and attracted by the tender of office and preferment made by the Tartar General Heung Wing A he facid about, to Kwok-Leung A and became

changed his name from Ká-Tséung & IF loval subject. General Heung, finding shipped. him to be a man of fine natural ability. eventually attached him to his staff when he was sent against the Tai-ping Rebels in Konk Su /T 6; and at his death, which occurred from natural causes, he appointed Kwok-Leung as his temporary successor and transferred to him his seals of office. memorializing the Emperor and requesting that the appointment be confirmed. This was done, and the new general distinguished himself as a judicious and reliable officer. Unfortunately, however, he was severely defeated by Li-Sau-Shing 李秀成 at Tán Yéung 丹陽 and in

Shortly after passing Wang chá sz we came to the foot of a large and beautiful island. serving also as a kind of break water, keep- which gave evidence of being in a fine state of down from Sz Yi district and enters the ling the surface of the water comparatively cultivation, and containing several villages was River from the north, at a point a smooth and quiet. The float is composed comfortably located amidst the cool and comfortably located amidst the cool and of large bamboos, lashed into a bundle refreshing shades of fruit trees and clumps of bamboo. It is correctly called East

Island R but is commonly known as Inkstone 黑硯洲 on account of its traditionary origin. Pau Man-Ch'ing 包文标, who was Department Magistrate (some eight hundred and twenty-five years ago) of what was then known as Chau Im now Shiu Hing Fu, 肇慶府 is said to have been a man of water and open by the pressure of that tuting the net into which the eggs are remarkable administrative powers and poswithin when the river has fallen to a suit- drifted. Many of course escape the snare, sessing the most sterling integrity. He able stage. By these sluices the water but the chances are that a portion will be filled his term of office in such an acceptwhich has percolated through the soil is picked up below by people in small boats, able manner, that on its expiration he was

City, he found the officers were in the habit of practicing gross abuses of power, and set himself immediately to the work of reformation. Particularly were they accustomed to require the people to furnish several ten-fold more than the lawful tribute from the inkstone quarries, which are regarded as the best in the Empire. The surplus thus acquired was secretly distributed among the higher officers at the court, in order to secure special favor. He at once put a stop to the practice, and would allow no more tribute to be levied than was actually sent up to the Emperor. In this one respect he was so strict that he did not carry away a single stone for himself when he left. Now tradition amplifies the idea and says, that of the many testimonials of gratitude and respect offered him by the people when he left, he only accepted an inkstone, lest there should seem to be even the shadow of bribery or corruption chargeable against him. When he arrived at the above mentioned point in the river on his voyage down, a violent storm arose, which threatened to overwhelm the boat. The inkstone became a burden to his conscience, and Jonah-like was hove into the stream whereupon the storm immediately ceased and an island rose up. Another form of the legend is, that in the midst of the storm he fell into a passion, upbraided the Gods of the country for thus rewarding a man who had eudeavoured to do his duty, and then cast away the stone, the act being followed by the above result. If either of these were true, it surely might be said that this was one of the most productive inkstones in China. A third legend, however, dles of fresh-cut grass being here supplied might not have been beyond temptation. colour, 5s., and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta of very open bamboo hurdles held in place | mediately cast it into the river, just oppo- by their patented method may be had of their Agents by cross-sticks stuck in the mud, a portion site this island, which they were then pas or will be furnished direct on receipt of I wive of shallow water is inclosed for the benefit | sing. Hence it is that the island is asso- Stamps. ciated with his memory and serves as a monument to his integrity. It is also said, he confined himself so strictly to his only source of income the salary of his office that at death his possessions amounted only to a few baskets and some suits of old clothes.

> This reference to the past suggests that it would be both an interesting and a curious work if all the political and civil changes of the two Kwong Provinces could be digested and brought down to the present nominal condition. With all the ups and downs, good degree of stability has been preserved. It is now about five hundred years since the Hing is also the Capital, has remained as at present defined, for near three hundred years. About four hundred years ago a portion was stricken off on the south in forming the district Ko Ming fifty years later a portion was taken from the last in forming that of Sam Shui = ** and fifty years after this the district of Tung On 東安 was divided off on the west. The population previous to these several reductions was estimated at 112,471 exclusive of some 2,500 Min Tsz'. After the present limits were fixed, the census in 1,702 A. D. gave 22,835; and in 1824 the estimate is placed at 343,093, showing that the rate of increase (if uniform) has been two-fold for about every thirty years What has been the influence of the last forty years on this progression? can we say that we now have 700,000 in that district? To be continued.

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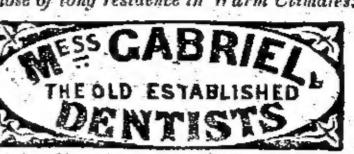
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Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall "China Mail" Office. May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News. A few months ago a writer in the China Mail commenced the publication of a series of Notes for Touriste in the North of China, and these have now been published in a condensed form with the name of the writer, Mr N. B. Dennys. He is well quelinfied for the work he has undertaken, and his opions as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and manners in the north, are worthy of attention. We can discover no omission in the list given, all the precautions necessary to secure comfort en route and at the various inns being very minutely set forth. From stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will find that his author has preceded him, and that the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to devise means whereby they may be overcome We commend to those interested in topographical researches the description given of Peking, while those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed since its first establishment are misty and confused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each chapter of Mr Dennys' valuable little work. Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the Chi-

li province during the approaching antumn months. cannot do better than accept these Notes as their

From the Hankow Times. There are plenty of sights in and around the city. some visible and many more invisible, and Mr. Denny's description of the cities and their points of interest is full and carefully given. As to its correctness we are unfortunately unable to judge. The name of the book " Notes for Tourists in the

North of China" is rather ambitious, as the Authorconfines himself to Peking and two routes from that city to Kalgon, about 130 miles distant, but for a visit to Peking the information will prove very acceptable to a traveller especially if I ving at an inn. From the Shanghae Recorder.

The present mail brings us a copy of the useful little guide book for Tourists in the North of China. which has recently been published by Mr N. B. Dennys, and we we are glad to be able to express a favorable opinion upon its serviceableness. The book, though it only pretends to be a guide to travellers, contains much useful and interesting information; and may be looked upon in the light of the " Murray "for Tourists in Northern Provices. of the Celestial Empire.

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Alice, from Portland, July 1. Twee Cornelissen, from Cardiff, May 30. Tun Fall Hin, from Bangkok. Tynedale, from Shields, June 8. Josefina , from Callao, July 6. Victory, from Liverpoul Lobelia, from London, June 21. Yun Chai Hong, from Bangkok.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY N. B. DENNYS, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG,

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Vol. XXII.

IT is hereby not Overland China Mai Her Britannic Majes British Con Canton, 16th Ar

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THE CHINA MAIL NENTLY ENLARGED 4 to 6 full pages. ly paper published taius a complete su news as well as that of China and Japa Australia, India circulation, which bly increased ext coasts of those co various parts of ' lities are thus effin this newspaper.

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Hongkong, May 17

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Surgeon, of LL PERSONS A above Estate a payment, and those he the same to send ther Undersigned, pending ecutors named in the

> British Vice-Con Whampoa, October